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★ JUL 15 1941
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Anderson's

CATALOGUE

of

ROSES

FRUIT TREES

SHRUBS &

GLADIOLI

The Roses in this gorgeous display are DAINTY BESS. Read all about this exquisite single Rose inside the front cover.



Lose Your Heart to DAINTY BESS

(Illustrated on Front Cover.)

If there's pioneering blood in your veins, don't wait till you see this lovely flower blossoming gloriously in the garden of a friend. Look your land over... choose a spot obviously meant for a rose of magnificent display... and say to yourself, "Reserved for Dainty Bess." Then get in touch with Andersons.

"Bess" is a single rose, with a sunset glory all her own. Not even colour photography captures her full glow. Imagine the loveliest salmon-pink that ever charmed a rose fancier's eye; add a striking centre of hot crimson; and a wealth of pure gold stamens. Naturally, Bess has been creating something of a flutter; in the opinion of leading florists, and at horticultural shows this flower has made its mark.

The wealth of lovely colour fades a little during the Summer, but the later the season grows the richer it becomes. Even one plant of "Dainty Bess" will make a positive pageant.

As you can gather from the florists' recommendations, our heroine is an exquisite house-flower. Make a point of picking the buds just when they are about to open. They will come to full blossom in water, and last remarkably well.

A cooler climate encourages this Rose to give its most sparkling performance, but warm coastal areas need not lose interest. These growers will get their best showing, a finer wealth of colour, later in the season. "Dainty Bess" is a moderate to strong grower.

Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

Anderson's choose SIX SPECIAL ROSES for You

The Six for 7/6 (Value 9/-). Postage Extra.

(A) CATHERINE KORDES (H.T.)

The buds are long and pointed, opening to large blooms of ideal shape. The colour is scarlet, with dark shades of crimson. Growth strong and vigorous. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

(B) * LEMANIA (H.T.)

Red, with a blackish velvet sheen; exterior very deep red. The flower is very large and full, of superb form, and of the greatest elegance. The bud is very dark, giving an impression of a black rose. The growth is vigorous, with disease-resistant foliage. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

(C) * GOLDEN TALISMAN (H.T.)

The buds are large, rich yellow in colour, opening to fairly full, slightly fragrant golden yellow blooms, which are carried on long stems. An excellent sport of Talisman, which seems fuller and holds its colour well. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

(D) PRESIDENT H. HOOVER

Long-pointed buds, opening to large semi-double blooms. Colour, outer petals claret red flushed crimson; inner petals deep salmon pink. Growth, vigorous and upright. Profuse bloomer. A splendid rose of recent introduction and is highly recommended. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

(E) ROSE MARIE (H.T.)

Beautifully shaped buds opening to large, fairly full blooms of good shape. Clear rose pink. The blooms are borne freely throughout the season, making it an ideal bedding rose. Delightfully fragrant, strong grower. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

(F) * PATRICK ANDERSON (H.T.)

The colour is deep rose-pink of pronounced beauty and charm. The bud is high-centred and perfectly formed, opening to a large and beautiful flower. The petals are of stiff texture, making a bloom of full exhibition size. The growth is strong, vigorous and upright, with dark, bronzy-green foliage. Delightfully fragrant. Price, 1/6 (postage extra).

Those varieties marked * are Roses of recent introduction.

Shrubs will lend a new beauty to a sunny corner of your garden or entrance porch.



ANDERSON & CO. PTY. LTD.

Head Office and Nursery:

80-94 Parramatta Road,

Summer Hill, N.S.W.

Telephone: UA 2851.

City Shop:

399 George Street, Sydney.

Telephone: MA 9194.

North Shore Nursery:

Cnr. Powell St. and Pacific Highway,

Killara.

Telephone: JX 3558.

"Down Under"

Come into the garden! Come out among the roses—and the violets—the tall trees—the gallant dahlias. Yes, come out into an Australian garden.

You (who read this) are part of a continent of sunshine. The days on **your** calendar will mostly be "Fair, and warmer." You'll realise that, if you have a garden. In your garden you'll catch the winey, unchanging fragrance of the earth. Rising subtly and persistently, after morning dews, or evening watering, or in the yellow heat of afternoon, it will carry its message that—come what may—life is still good . . . if you're working close to the earth, out in the sunlight.

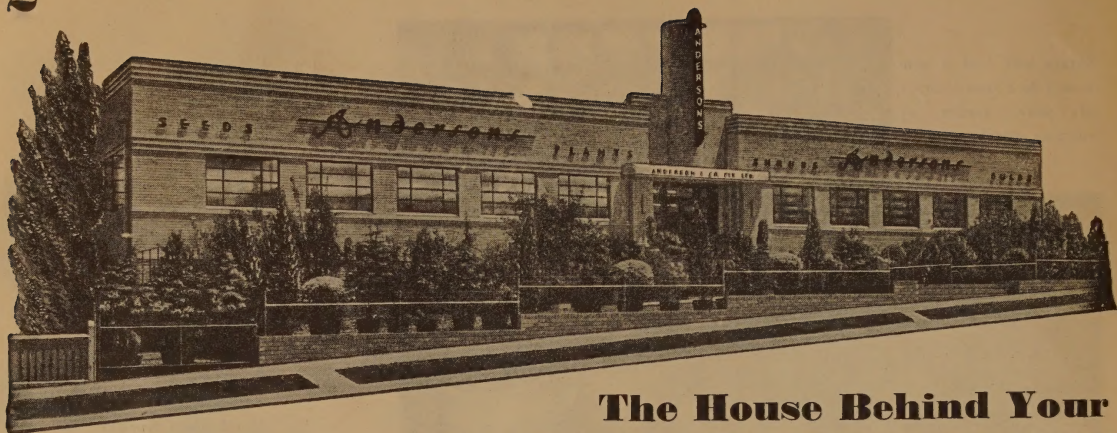
As you bend to the strawberry beds, or straighten up to admire your delphiniums, spare a minute to enjoy your matchless climate. You and your plants live under skies that are, for the main, unclouded. Yet think what loveliness the English gardener creates in his moist, misty island. Even though you may not have travelled, you've seen the photographs we've seen—Hyde Park, flourishing, mark you, in the midst of London fogs; and private gardens, soft and blooming they look as if they'd melt in the mouth, (and certainly they melt into the heart). All this, despite the (to a sundrenched Australian) positive drawback of the English climate.

"Down under" (as they think of us in England), "down here" we live a life that is largely summer. We do not have to bring our cucumbers up under glass, or grow our grapes in a hot-house. Life is easier; gardening is easier; all under the spreading brilliance of this sun.

Get out into the garden, Australian, and make it a gay and friendly place. Have a path that strays like fancy (while it cleverly leads the eye to some carefully planned vista). Use trees and shrubs and bushes to give your grounds balance and shape. Tapestry your fences with flowering vines. Have a flowering plum tree to light up your lawns in Spring. Gladioli can fringe your paths, or stand up proudly in a circular bed. Is there room for a fruit-tree, and—special Australian glory—a Jacaranda?

Step into the garden, and out into the sun, and set the real "down under"—the dark brown depths of the soil—to work for you. Flowers . . . fruit . . . perfume . . . colour . . . it will give you them all. We dedicate this catalogue to all who have the wisdom to coax life from the soil.

Make the land about your house part of your home—make it a . . . **GARDEN.**



The House Behind Your SEED AND NURSERY SERVICE

NEW ACCOUNTS: New accounts are welcomed, and a reference should be furnished with the opening order. All orders for Farm Seeds, Potatoes, and Fertilizers are considered "Cash Goods," and are payable when invoices are furnished.

ORDERS UNDER 5/-: All orders under 5/- must be accompanied by cash.

SUBSTITUTING: It is unavoidable that some lines may be sold out during the season. Customers should give permission to substitute the nearest possible to the Seeds or Plants required, or advise "No Substitutes."

POSTAGE AND CARRIAGE: Postage or Carriage is paid in Australia on certain Bulbs, Vegetable Seeds (except Peas and Beans), and Flower Seeds (except where mentioned). But Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, Fruit Trees and Plants, Garden Tools, Sundries, Manures and Implements, Peas and Beans (quoted in bulk) are carriage extra unless otherwise quoted. For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see opposite page.

ADDRESS: Give full name and address with all orders, together with instructions as to the route goods are to be despatched.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the descriptions under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are at once to be returned to us.

WHERE TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT IN THIS CATALOGUE

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ANDERSON & COMPANY PTY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE & NURSERY: 80-94 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL (UA 2851—6 Lines)

RETAIL SHOP: 399 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY (MA 9194).

Address all letters to Box 1608 BB, G.P.O., Sydney

NORTH SHORE NURSERY: Cnr. Powell Street and Pacific Highway, Killara (JX 3558)

NOVELTIES—All of our listed Novelties have been carefully bred, tested and selected by world-famous experts, and for this reason are completely reliable and sufficiently interesting to be included in every garden.

PLANT DEPARTMENT—Our Nurseries at Summer Hill and Killara carry large stocks of seedlings and sturdy plants—shrubs, trees and climbers. Propagated from plants of proven worth, they are well rooted and properly hardened. Seasonal subjects, such as Roses, Dahlias, Carnations, are handled by experts in these particular lines.

ADVANCED PLANTS—The enthusiast building up a garden, the business-man impatient for results, no longer has to wait for years for a display. Many desirable subjects, grown in large

pots and tubs, can be transplanted at any time of the year, establishing a garden that looks "old" as soon as it is planted.

GARDEN PLANNING SERVICE—The most uninteresting plot of ground in the hands of our skilled landscape gardeners can quickly be transformed to a most attractive and artistic garden to accentuate the beauty of your new home. A tangled, overgrown area, without form or design, can be re-modelled to express more fully the quiet dignity of an older home. Consult our garden planning experts for advice on these points, then entrust to them the work of building and furnishing new surroundings for the house you wish to make a home. You will find them most interested in your requirements.

(See inside back cover.)

Postal and Railway Parcel Rates

MANY customers order goods listed in this catalogue which are not quoted post or carriage free. For their guidance, we give details of the revised Parcels Post and Passenger Train Rates, which no doubt will be found useful.

Customers who have no Ledger Account with us should, when ordering goods which are not priced at Post or Carriage Free Rates and which are to be sent by Post or Passenger Train, allow for Postal or Rail Rates, as per these Tables.

CURRENT PARCEL POST RATES

NOT EXCEEDING—											
COMMONWEALTH AND NEW GUINEA:	1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb.
Scale 1.—Parcels addressed to places within a 30 mile radius of Sydney	s. d. 6	s. d. 9	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9
Scale 2.—Parcels addressed to places in New South Wales, outside the 30 mile radius of Sydney, to the Australian Capital Territory, to Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island	9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 9	2 9	2 9
Scale 3.—Parcels addressed to Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0
Scale 4.—Parcels addressed to South Australia, Western Australia, North Australia, Central Australia, Papua, New Guinea, Bougainville, and Buka	1 3	2 0	2 9	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 3	7 3	7 3
Scale 5.—Parcels addressed to New Zealand	1 3	1 7	1 11	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 9	5 1	5 5	5 9
Scale 6.—Parcels addressed to New Caledonia	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2
Scale 7.—Parcels addressed to New Zealand	1 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

CASH ON DELIVERY (C.O.D.) PARCELS.

The Cash-on-Delivery Parcels Post is open to parcels addressed to places within the Commonwealth, Papua, Nauru and Fiji.

It is not advisable to have small quantities of packet seeds forwarded by this method owing to excessive postal charges.

The following charges are added as Post Office Commission:—

For goods not exceeding 10/- in value	9d.
Over 10/- but not exceeding £1	1/-
Over £1 but not exceeding £1 10s.	1/3
Over £1 10s. but not exceeding £2	1/6
Each additional £1 or fraction thereof—3d. additional.	

REGISTRATION OF PARCELS.

Registration may be made upon parcels for delivery within the Commonwealth (not including Papua, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru), by the addition of the following rates:—

Registration Fee.	Maximum Compensation.
3d.	£2
4d.	£5
6d.	£10
9d.	£20
1/3	£40
1/6	£50

RAILWAY

CURRENT PASSENGER TRAIN STAMPED PARCELS (PREPAID) RATES (OWNER'S RISK), NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOT EXCEEDING—																					Each 28lb. after
Miles	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.	12 lb.	13 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.		
25	d. 5	d. 5	s. d. 5	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 6	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 3 0	
50	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	1 0 1 3	1 3 1 9	1 8 2 4	2 2 3 4	2 6 4 0	3 0 4 3	
75	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	1 3 1 8	1 9 2 4	2 4 3 0	3 4 4 3	4 0 4 3	4 3 4 3	
100	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	1 3 2 2	2 4 2 1	3 0 3 8	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	
125	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	2 11 3 6	2 11 4 0	3 8 5 4	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	
150	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 11 4 0	2 11 4 0	3 8 5 4	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	
175	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 11 4 0	2 11 4 0	3 8 5 4	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	
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600	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 11 4 0	2 11 4 0	3 8 5 4	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	
700	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 11 4 0	2 11 4 0	3 8 5 4	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	4 3 4 3	

CASH-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEM.—Parcels may be sent by passenger train, not by goods train under the Cash-on-delivery System (C.O.D.) to any attended Station in New South Wales. The additional charge is at the rate of 4d. per £1 or part thereof (minimum 6d.).

PARCELS UNDER 14-LB. ARE NOT ACCEPTED FOR CARRIAGE BY GOODS TRAIN.

We'd Like You to Have THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR ROSES

There are people who collect Chippendale furniture; souvenirs of Napoleon; stamps; social celebrities—and we have even read of a Maharajah who collects tram tickets. But happy is the mortal who collects **roses!**

Rose-growing is not so much a hobby as an **enchantment**. You stroll negligently out to pick up your morning paper, only to stand spellbound. You put your hands in your pockets, the dew falls irreverently upon your slippers, but all you have eyes for are the few first buds on that new rose.

There's a dash of the actress about the rose, a feminine provocation. Not for the rose to simply blaze into blossom; no, not she; the rose has more

stage sense. The firm, flushing buds, pointed and shapely, are full of promise, but only slowly do they reveal their ultimate loveliness. They open secretively, merely hinting their final charm of shape, their full glory of colour. It's a flower of exquisite surprises. Every year, in almost every country of the world, enthusiastic specialists are evolving new roses. Each one successfully launched upon the market represents a triumph to its grower (for, as you can imagine, originating a rose is a delicate and exciting business). But the people who really decide the success or failure of a novelty rose are the rose-lovers—the people who grow them in their gardens, and have them in the home.

That is why Andersons take pleasure, every season, in issuing a catalogue that brings to the Australian gardener's notice recent introductions—what is going on in the rose world. To be perfectly frank, we feel a trifle sentimental about these exquisite newcomers, these roses in search of a gardener. Then there is another aspect: We know (from our mail-bag) the pleasure our customers find in trying out new forms. And then there are those ardent souls, the exhibitors—to whom novelty is the breath of life.

Hence this catalogue with its list of the newer roses. You can select any you wish without misgiving, for all are strongly-rooted, sturdy plants, and each one carries with it the pride and hope of the man who evolved it.

Come to think of it, wouldn't you like some new roses in your garden?

In accordance with our usual practice, we have a Special Set for 1941—six splendid varieties at a special Invitation Price. You'll find details about these lovely blooms on the inside front cover.

We wish you good rose-growing!

Selecting your Variety.—

Are you new to the Brotherhood of the Spade and Trowel? Then Andersons would suggest that, to begin with, you concentrate on the more popular roses. There are some roses that practically grow themselves, and make your garden glorious while they do so. Write to us and tell us about your soil and we will be happy to suggest a fine selection. Then in a little while, when you are quite familiar with the forms and habits of the popular rose, you'll probably feel the enthusiast's urge to strike out among the novelties. Meanwhile, the long-loved, traditional roses offer you great scope. You will find a rose that has been in favour for many years has these two recommendations: (1) It is beautiful, and (2) it is hardy.



Mr. C. Crowe, Manager of Anderson's Garden Planning Department, studies plans for a new garden. If you want a garden in full, colourful bloom literally within a few weeks—talk it over with Mr. Crowe. (See inside back cover.)

Ordering.—

For your own sake, PLEASE ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON. And now we'll tell you why: We start each season with thousand upon thousands of plants, but orders come to us from every corner of this continent, and even Anderson's rose supply is not inexhaustible. Before long certain kinds are completely sold out. So in order to save yourself disappointment, would you, when ordering a rose, name a substitute. If we haven't the rose you name, we invariably send the nearest variety, but we'd feel happier about it if **you yourself would name a second choice.** And another thing: Before you post your orders, take a last look and make sure you have your name and address on all of them. (Lots of folks forget.)



The above illustration shows the extra strong root system of our Roses. Our Roses are grown on Multiflora stock and we have found this to be the most suitable basis for the production of healthy, vigorous plants. The strong, penetrating fibrous root system of our Rose plants enables them to withstand drought conditions and in the drier parts of the State this is an important factor.

Treatment of Plants on Arrival.—

When your parcel of roses arrives, immerse it entirely in water for a few minutes. Do this before you unwrap the parcel and inspect the plants. If they arrive in perfect condition, well and good: Rewrap them in wet paper until planting. If, however, the plants have met with delay on the journey, and arrive dry and shrivelled, follow this rule carefully: Open a trench a foot deep and wide enough to take the plants, then place them flat in the bottom, covering both roots and branches with several inches of moist soil. Leave them so for four or five days. Then uncover (very carefully), and plant at once. This spot of extra trouble will repay you handsomely.

Situation.—

Roses like a lively situation, with plenty of light. Give them an open, sun-warmed place. If you make the beds in a sheltered, sunless spot where there is little movement of light, the flowers will suffer. In fact, it means poor, starved-looking plants and plenty of disease. Don't make the beds too wide—five to six feet is ample. As regards arrangement: Place tall, vigorous roses in the centre of a long, narrow bed. And drainage? Good drainage is absolutely essential.

Preparation of Soil.—

If the soil needs cleansing, this can be a simple matter: Use our special Soil Sterilizer 10 to 15 days before planting. The next step is digging, and 12 to 18 inches will be an ample depth—providing regular and thorough manuring is given. You can use **well-decayed** cow or stable manure, or thoroughly rotted vegetable matter, particularly if the soil in your garden is light and sandy. If these fertilisers are unobtainable, don't worry: Use Peatmoss (generously), with some of our National Rose Food mixed through. This treatment will bring your roses along splendidly. However, if you're using the manure—make sure the roots can't touch it, not until the plant is established. If they do, the plant will probably burn and die. Remember, too, that the manure must be well-decayed; fresh manure is fatal. You will find National Rose Food a splendid help, for it scientifically combines all the requirements of the rose plant.

Planting.—

Plant every type of rose, other than standards, with the union of bud and stock

about an inch below the surface. Standards are planted at the same depth as the mark shown on the stem from the nursery bed.

Handle the plants carefully. Torn or broken roots should be cut with a sharp knife or a pair of secateurs. Dispose the roots in the hole in a downward and outward position, cover with fine soil, firm well, then fill the hole, tramping the soil, and watering well before bringing the level up to that of the surrounding ground.

Fertilizers.—

Roses, like human beings, are all the better for some attention to their diet. Leave out lime and you leave out success, for the rose is a lime-lover. Annual dressings will be required, but take care not to use it at the same time as manure. National Rose Food (as we said earlier in the piece) should be used liberally, particularly just before and during the flowering period, when the plants will thank you for this extra encouragement.

Sprays, Soil Fumigants, etc.—

Strong, healthy plants are the best insurance against disease, but sprays must be employed to prevent as well as to cure. Aphis, Green Fly and Caterpillars are controlled with Katakilla or Alboleum (wet sprays), or Drymac Dust. Various scale pests can be successfully "scotched" with Alboleum used in January and February. Spot and Mildew need Bordinette with Alboleum, or a solution of Colloidal Sulphur. You can make sure of planting your roses in a clean, healthy soil by using Anderson's Soil Sterilizer 10 to 15 days before planting the roses.

A Bouquet for Your Garden ANDERSON'S CHOOSE SIX SPECIAL ROSES FOR YOU

for Colour—Texture—Shape—Display.

There is no flower on earth that can put the rose into shadow. Its perfume blows back to us from the darkest, most dusty pages of history. The Babylonians (who had lots of odd habits) were human enough to know and love the rose. When the Emperor Nero felt like spending the equivalent of £30,000 of our money on the floral decorations for one single banquet, he said (in Latin, of course), "Give me roses."

Anderson's merely suggest that **you** spend 7/6. (We've nothing in common with that fellow Nero.) And for your 7/6 we propose to exchange six strong rose-trees. Each one is different; and each beautiful. Beauty, of course, is the way of roses, but these six are extra-special. Grow them, and you will have a rich selection of dazzling colour as well as graceful form. Some you may know, and others (comparatively novel) may be fresh to you. But every rose in this six carries the recommendation of our rose experts, and we would stake our horticultural reputation that you'll be delighted with them.

Like all Anderson plants, they are perfect specimens, the finest obtainable. You will be cutting rose after rose from these sound, healthy trees. Incidentally, as this is a Special Offer, you save on the purchase—but somehow we think it will be the colour and the fragrance, the **absolute loveliness** that will interest you.

(For details see inside front cover)

ROSE SECTION

NEW ROSES FOR 1941

PRICE: 4/- each. Postage or rail extra. (See page 3.)

The list of new roses for 1941 is small; this is due to being unable to import any new introductions from overseas on account of the war situation.

The varieties mentioned are available in bush form only. The descriptions are those of the raisers.

Eterna Giovanezza (Eternal Youth) (H.T.) (D. Alcardi). The colour is light pink heavily flushed orange-salmon, which is unusually lasting. The blooms are large, full, and of splendid shape and are borne on long upright stems; the foliage is good.

Lady Mandeville (H.T.) (McGredy & Son). The bud is deep yellow, flushed and veined Lin-

coln red, opening to blooms which fade a little as they develop. The flowers are large and full and the growth is free and branching, with strong stems and deep, bronzy-green foliage.

Poinsettia (H.T.) (Howard & Smith). The bud is long and pointed, opening to large, full and shapely flowers of a vivid scarlet col-

our. The growth is very strong and free and the foliage is a bright glossy green. Strong and vigorous grower.

The Doctor (H.T.) (Howard & Smith). Large buds opening to fairly full blooms of a rich satiny pink. The growth is fairly strong and the foliage good.

RECENTLY INTRODUCED ROSES

All Listed are Bush Roses.

PRICE: 2/- each; 22/- per dozen. Postage or rail extra. (See page 3.)

Annie Drevet (H.T.)—The bud is long and elegant, showing deep golden-yellow on the back of the petals, and in the open flower the inner side is a glowing deep vermilion red. A wonderful colour combination, attractive and striking. The growth is strong and vigorous.

Dr. F. G. Chandler (H.T.)—Bright crimson-scarlet of even colour throughout. The bud is long and pointed, opening to large, fairly full bloom of beautiful form, with high pointed centre. The growth and habit are good and the blooms are produced freely throughout the season.

Don Bradman (H.T.)—Coppery-rose buds, opening to blooms of silvery rose, shading to bright rose overlaid with coppery salmon. Growth is free and upright and blooms are produced freely throughout the season.

Else's Rival (Hyb. Poly.)—Described as a double Else Poulsen, but of deeper and brighter colouring. Deep carmine-pink, reverse of petal bright cherry red; flowers fairly full, 15 to 18 petals, with pointed buds opening to blooms borne in large clusters. Growth is vigorous, with free flowering habit.

Grand Duchesse Charlotte (H.T.)—Colour bright tomato red, shaded with geranium red. The bud is long and pointed, borne on long stems opening to very large, full, beautifully-formed flowers of excellent lasting quality. Growth bushy and vigorous, with glossy dark green foliage.

Holstein (Hyb. Poly.)—The colour is brilliant, non-fading crimson-scarlet; the flowers are single, borne in clusters, and are produced freely throughout the season; the growth is compact, and it has mildew-proof bright-coloured foliage.

Kathleen Kennedy (H.T.)—The bloom in the young stage is rich salmon-carminé flushed with orange, which fades a little as the blooms develop. The blooms are large and well formed and are freely produced; growth is free, sweetly scented.

Lady Nutting (H.T.)—Nice shapely buds opening to blooms of splendid exhibition type, which are produced freely. The colour is unshaded soft shell pink. The growth of the plant is vigorous and foliage dark and healthy.

Madame Bollger (H.T.)—Bud is long, coral red and carried on stiff stems opening to very large full blooms of vermillion carmine shaded capucine red, which open well in all weathers. Growth vigorous and bushy with large bronze foliage, which is disease resistant.

Madame Couibes—The bud is salmon, tinted with orange, opening to full blooms of perfect form, which are sweetly perfumed. The colour is yellow-salmon with an apricot centre. The growth is erect and very strong with few thorns and furnished with green, healthy foliage.

Marie-Clarie—Colour coral-red and gold, passing to orange-yellow; the bloom is full and of good size; sweetly perfumed. The growth is vigorous and compact, with abundant graceful green foliage, which is resistant to all diseases.

Majorca—The colour is geranium-red, flushed orange. The beautifully-shaped bud opens to a perfect flower of intense colouring. Its bushy and free habit make it an excellent bedding variety, and the bright foliage is disease-resistant.

Mrs. Wm. Sprott (H.T.)—The bud is long and pointed, opening to full bloom of rich unfading cadmium yellow without shading, which is carried on a stiff stem. Vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage.

Nonin (H.T.)—Bud golden-yellow of good form, opening to large, full golden-yellow bloom slightly tinted with coral; sweetly fragrant. Growth is excellent, with healthy glossy green foliage.

Numa Fey (H.T.)—Rosy-salmon bud opening to large, full blooms of perfect shape; the blooms are rosy salmon with salmon-orange centre, and are fragrant. The growth is vigorous and erect, producing blooms freely throughout the season.

Poulsen's Pink (Hyb. Poly.)—The large semi-double blooms are of a rose-pink colour with a lemon-yellow base, each stem producing large clusters, which are slightly fragrant. The habit of growth is very vigorous and the bright glossy green foliage is attractive, and is highly resistant to disease.

Prince Bernhard (H.T.)—A seedling from Matador; crimson flushed with blood red and strawberry red; pointed bud, opening to full, well-formed flower; very fragrant. Excellent growth and dark glossy green foliage.

Profusion (H.T.)—Long pointed bud, opening to full, fairly large flower, which is pleasantly fragrant; colour carmine-lake with a pronounced orange-yellow base; reverse rich coppery carmine; splendid growth and ideal bedding habit, and, as the name suggests, blooms freely throughout the year.

Remon Bach—The orange-tinted buds develop into elegant double blooms carried on long, stiff stems; the opening flower is brilliant yellow, shading to orange-yellow at base, the reverse of petals being darker in colour. Strong, erect growth and dark green foliage.

Rome Glory (H.T.)—Described as a red Dame Edith Helen, but with a larger flower and stronger growth. It has the same rigid habit and pronounced fragrance of the older variety. The colour is a good clear red, brighter in the centre.

Rosaleen Dunn (H.T.)—The colour is crimson-red of an even shade, and the individual blooms are carried erect on strong stems. The broad, stiff petals build up a huge pointed double flower of exhibition standard. The growth is vigorous and clothed with unusually large dark green foliage.

Rosenelle (Hyb. Poly.)—The long pointed buds open slowly to full blooms of perfect form, which are borne in small and large clusters, some of them carrying up to twenty blooms in a spray. The colour is clear salmon-pink. The growth is fairly strong and upright, making an excellent Hybrid Poly-antha.

Snowbank (Hyb. Poly.)—A pure white Hybrid Poly-antha, producing semi-double blooms borne in clusters freely throughout the year. The growth is compact and the blooms are sweetly scented.

Snow White (H.T.)—A white rose of excellent size and form, producing blooms up to exhibition standard. The growth is strong and vigorous.

Vera Allen (H.T.)—A choice novelty in shades of pink and primrose with hydrangea-pink and cream on the reverse. The bloom is large, full and beautifully formed, with petals of exceptional depth and size; scented. Growth is vigorous and upright.

Walter Bentley (H.T.)—The colour is coppery orange, fading a little as the bloom develops. The blooms are of great size, beautiful shape, and of exhibition standard, and are carried on strong upright stems. Growth is strong and vigorous.



DWARF OR BUSH ROSES

The Roses comprising this list are all among the very best grown, and are all suitable for Australian conditions. A succession of good flowers may be obtained throughout the growing season by cutting back the flowering branches to within an eye or two of the old wood.

When ordering Roses, some people call ordinary BUSH ROSES "STANDARD," to distinguish them from climbing varieties. This is not correct. Standard Roses are those having straight main stems 3 ft. high, with a shapely branching head on top. These are budded on specially prepared long briar stocks; hence the higher price of 4/- each, or 44/- per dozen.

BUSH Roses are the ordinary Dwarf Garden Roses and are priced at—
1/6 each, 16/- per dozen. Postage extra. (See page 3.)

Abbreviations used in Describing Class of Rose.

H.P. (Hybrid Perpetual)—Chiefly Spring blooming, and sometimes in the Autumn should good rains follow a dry Summer. Very hardy, and can stand a fair amount of frost.

T. (Tea-scented)—Fairly hardy, but will not stand as much frost as H.P.

H.T. (Hybrid Tea)—Class between H.P. and T., but so inter-crossed that it is at times hard to classify correctly. Ever-blooming and hardy.

Per. (Pernetiana)—Mostly in brilliant colours. Strong growers in dry inland and cold climates, but inclined to die back in the warm, humid districts.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are specially recommended as being most suited for general utility purposes.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES:

Antoine Rivorie (H.T.)—Large camellia-shaped blooms of a rosy-flesh colour, freely produced.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.)—Clear white with yellow flush. Splendid stems; fairly full.

Caledonia (H.T.)—Pure white. Splendid growth and foliage.

Elizabeth Arden (H.T.)—Sweetly scented, white blooms; vigorous growth, free.

Everest (H.T.)—White, suffused cream, enormous blooms of good form.

***Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)**—Pure white; one of the best.

***K. A. Victoria (H.T.)**—Creamy white.

Konigen Luise (H.T.)—White blooms with an occasional greenish tinge.

Lord Rossmore—Large, creamy white blooms shaded pink, splendid form.

Louise Crette (H.P.)—White with creamy centre, splendid show rose.

Mme. Jules Bouche (H.T.)—Creamy white, flushed salmon pink.

Mme. Louis Lens (H.T.)—Perfectly formed crystal white flowers.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.)—Soft lemon-yellow, sweetly scented.

***Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.)**—Creamy white, buff centre, base golden yellow.

***Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.)**—Creamy white, sometimes yellow in centre when opened out. Good show rose.

***Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.)**—Splendid white; buds long and pointed.

***Mrs. MacKellar (H.T.)**—Citron yellow, shaded primrose. Large blooms.

Molly Sharman Crawford (H.T.)—Delicate eau-de-nil white; perfumed.

Mother's Day (H.T.)—Shapely eau-de-nil white, sometimes flushed pink.

Ophelia (H.T.)—Salmon flesh, shaded yellow and rose.

Oswald Sieper (H.T.)—A beautiful white with sulphur-yellow centre. Strong, bushy growth and disease-resistant foliage.

Phoebe (H.T.)—Cream with deeper centre. Full blooms, splendid stems.

Rex Anderson (H.T.)—A pale lemon-yellow shaded gold at the base of the petals.

***White Ensign (H.T.)**—Clear white tinted delicate cream at base of petals.

***White Maman Cochet (T.)**—Splendid white form of the celebrated pink Maman Cochet.

YELLOW AND COPPER SHADES

Albert Maumene—Carrot-red shaded copper on inside; red, shaded orange-yellow outside. Large sweetly-scented flower.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.)—Lemon-yellow; vigorous and good.

Angele Pernet (Per.)—Vivid orange-yellow shaded fiery red and deep apricot. Outside golden yellow.

Autumn—Orange streaked with crimson and scarlet. Medium flower on stiff stem.

Busy Body (H.T.)—Rich orange-yellow, medium flowers, bushy, compact growth.

Canary (H.T.)—Clear canary yellow paling with age. Free flowering.

Caress (H.T.)—Pale buttercup yellow, light salmon carmine border. Distinctive, fragrant, prolific.

Comtesse de Cayla (T.)—Beautiful shade of nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper.

***Comtesse Vandal (H.T.)**—Reddish copper with red-gold, bronze and coral reverse.

***Condesa de Santiago (Per.)**—Golden yellow bud, opens to coppery red inside, golden yellow outside, fragrant, shapely.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.)—Saffron yellow stained crimson.

***Elegance (H.T.)**—Creamy yellow bloom of good form, scented. Free flowering; spreading habit.

Emile Cramon (H.T.)—Long copper-red bud opening to coppery carmine, shaded chrome yellow. Vigorous growth.

Faience (Per.)—Long pointed bud opening to full blooms of reddish copper inside and outside of petals yellow, flushed pink.

***Feu Pernet Ducher (H.T.)**—Deep yellow, sometimes lightly marked rose on outer petals. Unusual size, excellent shape. Vigorous growth; free.

***Federico Casas (Per.)**—Colour is a combination of red and yellow. Growth vigorous and bushy.

Frazer Annesley (H.T.)—Colour is distinct and unique. Inside of petals cochineal carmine, with golden-yellow at base; outside is saffron yellow, making bloom of wonderful beauty and charm.

***Gaiety (H.T.)**—A brilliant shade of orange flushed with vermillion and old rose.

George Schwartz (T.)—Deep canary yellow.

Georges Chesnel (Per.)—Golden rose, base of petals orange yellow. Splendid form, handsome bronze-green foliage.

Girona—A glorious medley of rose-pink, yellow and red, somewhat like Talisman. Sweetly scented; free-flowering; exceptionally vigorous habit; disease-resistant.

***Golden Dawn (H.T.)**—Rich sunflower yellow, heavily flushed deep old rose. Deliciously tea scented.

Golden Druschki (H.P.)—Large, full, perfectly shaped, clear, golden yellow flowers fading to paler yellow. Excellent for exhibition, garden or cutting.

Golden Emblem (Per.)—Red gold buds open to beautiful blooms of bright yellow.

***Golden Ophelia (H.T.)**—Medium-sized blooms of perfect form; colour, golden-yellow, vigorous, and one of the best.

Golden Queen (H.T.)—Bud deep yellow, lightly shaded carmine and of beautiful shape, opening to large full flowers of handsome form and a rich, pure yellow chrome colour.

Golden Talisman (H.T.)—The buds are large, rich yellow in colour, opening to fairly full slightly fragrant golden yellow blooms. An excellent sport of Talisman, which seems fuller and holds its colour well. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)

Heinrich Wendland (Per.)—Deep golden yellow on reverse; vivid nasturtium red inside. Pointed buds. Moderate growth.

***Irish Elegance (T.)**—Bronzy orange, flowers freely, single.

***Irish Fireflame (T.)**—Deep madder orange, splashed crimson; single; perfumed.

Joanna Hill (H.T.)—Outside clear sulphur-yellow; inside petals gold flushed pink. Strong grower.



GOLDEN TALISMAN—Haunting fragrance, large full buds.

***Julien Potin (Per.)**—Most gorgeous brilliant yellow; shapely; sweetly scented.

King Alexander V. (H.T.)—The bud is reddish-copper, the flower changing to golden-copper with yellow base. Beautiful, bronze-green, shiny foliage.

Lady Cahn—Buds are long, of good form, opening to blooms of a rich apricot-yellow colour, with dark veining; habit of plant strongly resembles *Comtesse Vandal*.

***Lady Hillingdon (T.)**—Orange-yellow; pointed buds, flowers freely, best in cool districts.

Lady Huntingfield (H.T.)—Rich golden blooms medium size, growth very strong; free-flowering.

Lady Roberts (T.)—Reddish apricot; base of petals copper-red; shapely, good growth.

Lawrence of Arabia (H.T.)—Indian yellow, flushed coppery rose. Large, full-pointed flower, with big, heavy petals. Particularly good in the Autumn.

Leontine Contenton (H.T.)—Sunflower-yellow, lightly suffused vivid pink, developing to buttercup yellow; large; free-flowering.

Lleida—Outside yellow, inside copper red. Large, sweetly-scented flowers of fine quality; vigorous; free; good for cutting.

Lucie Marie (H.T.)—Buttercup yellow, heavily washed and veined apricot-orange, shaded cerise; sweetly scented. Profuse blooming.

Luis Brinas (H.T.)—Soft old rose, flushed gold. Vigorous and free-flowering.

Mme. Edouard Estaunie (H.T.)—Large, full, shapely flowers of Nankew yellow shaded red in centre, with flesh reverse. Very vigorous and free.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (Per.)—Deep terracotta or reddish apricot.

Mme. Joseph Perraud (Per.)—Slender buds of nasturtium orange, changing to deep buff; sweetly fragrant. Excellent.

Mme. Nicholas Aussel (Per.)—Rich coppery orange; of splendid size and form.

***Mme. Pierre S. du Pont (H.T.)**—Intense yellow shaded ochre; flowers large, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.)—The colour is a deep golden yellow, with a tendency to fade during the hot weather.

Marie van Houtte (T.)—Large, full blooms; colour, cream, edge rose and peach. Very free and vigorous.

McGredy's Sunset (H.T.)—Full, shapely, medium-sized blooms of clear buttercup yellow outside; inside chrome; base bright scarlet. Vigorous growth.

McGredy's Wonder (H.T.)—Brilliant copper-orange with orange-red flush, outside deeper. Vigorous upright growth, free-flowering. Ideal bedding.

McGredy's Yellow (H.T.)—Large bright buttercup yellow, sweetly-scented blooms; disease-resistant growth. Exhibition.

***Mevr. G. A. van Rossem (H.T.)**—Dark yellow, heavily flamed and shaded apricot.

Mrs. A. R. Wardell (H.T.)—Very long buds of reddish salmon; free; splendid grower.

***Mrs. Dunlop Best (H.T.)**—Reddish apricot, base of petals copper-yellow; perfumed.

Norman Lambert (H.T.)—Outside rich buttercup yellow. Inside salmon-orange. Large, sweetly-scented blooms; perfect form.

Orange Glory (H.T.)—Medium-sized, fragrant flowers of magnificent orange. First-class for gardens.

Padre (H.T.)—Coppery salmon-pink; semi-double blooms on long stems.

Palacky (H.T.)—Shapely buds and large blooms of orange-yellow. Exhibition.

Perle des Jardins (T.)—Bright canary yellow, fragrant, very free-flowering.

Phyllis Gold (H.T.)—Pure non-fading yellow of splendid form; vigorous growth.



PATRICK ANDERSON—Grace and beauty of form make this very popular.

***President Van Oost (H.T.)**—Large golden-yellow flowers; vigorous; free-flowering.

Professor Deaux (Per.)—Golden-yellow, striped pale yellow, sweetly scented, well-formed blooms. Growth vigorous and free.

Queen Astrid (H.T.)—Large flowers of reddish-apricot and bronze, sweetly fragrant; strong, free-flowering habit.

Radio (H.T.)—A beautiful highly-coloured bud opening to large full flower, clear yellow in colour, with outer petals striped and blotched with brilliant carmine, at times fading a little in colouring.

Rev. F. Page Roberts (Per.)—Deep golden-yellow, veined copper-orange; fragrant; mildew-proof growth.

Richard E. West (H.T.)—Cadmium yellow, paler on reflex; fragrant, free, vigorous.

***Roselandia (H.T.)**—Perfect blooms of yellow, marked carmine, fragrant; vigorous.

Rotary Lyon (H.T.)—Large, cupped blooms, inside old gold shaded carmine; outside yellow, tinted carmine. Very strong, shapely growth.

Sam McGredy (H.T.)—Colour of young bicolor is honey-yellow and as the flowers expand the colour changes to dark cream, while the base of the petals is sunflower yellow. Mildew-proof foliage.

Shining Sun (H.T.)—Clear yellow with soft peach outside, deeper inside. Vigorous growth; glossy bronze foliage. Splendid bedding rose.

Sir Henry Seagrave (H.T.)—Primrose yellow, chrome base; sweet scent; hardy.

***Souv. de Claudius Pernet (Per.)**—Sunflower yellow that does not fade.

***Souv. de Denier Van Der Gon (H.T.)**—Orange-yellow shaded copper-red passing to golden-yellow; exquisite perfume; beautiful form; free and erect.

***Souv. de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.)**—Cadmium yellow, passing to orange-yellow.

Souv. de Madame Boulet (H.T.)—Dark cadmium yellow; large, long bud.

***Sunburst (H.T.)**—Cadmium yellow, orange-yellow centre, large cupped form.

Sunstar (H.T.)—Deep orange and yellow, edged crimson.

Sweetness (H.T.)—Large, full blooms of perfect form; apricot on light yellow shaded with rosy cerise. Delightful fragrance; vigorous growth.

***Talisman (H.T.)**—Glorious shadings of scarlet, pink, copper and gold; quite distinct; vigorous and free.

Ville de Paris (H.T.)—A clear sunflower yellow, which holds its colour well. Beautiful buds opening to moderately full blooms of good shape; free, vigorous grower.

Ville de Saverne (H.T.)—The buds are vermillion red, opening to full, shapely blooms, which are shaded velvety maroon and yellow. Disease-resistant foliage.

Wilhelm Breder (H.T.)—Large, full flowers of richest sunset shadings; strong old rose scent; healthy foliage.

PINK, ROSE AND CARMINE:

Ambassador (H.T.)—Salmon pink with a decided orange flush at base of petals.

America (H.T.)—Buds long and pointed; fragrant rose-pink.

Ampere (H.T.)—Capucine red on the inside, paler towards the edges; the reverse is orange-yellow, shaded with carmine. The bloom is very large and double, sweetly scented, lasting well when cut.

***Betty Uprichard (H.T.)**—Salmon to carmine; reverse glowing carmine with copper sheen.

***Bricarcliff (H.T.)**—Bright, even pink; long bud; sweetly scented, vigorous.

***Columbia (H.T.)**—Rich rose-pink, flowers on long stems. Vigorous disease-resistant growth.

Contrast (H.T.)—Long bud opening to full flower with high centre; bright pink and bronze on the inner face, white and bronze on the reverse of the petal. An all-round good garden variety.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.)—Salmon-pink; base of petals yellow; perfect.

***Dainty Bess (H.T.)**—Single pale pink blooms; very prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. Recommended. (Illustrated on front cover.)

***Dame Edith Helen (H.T.)**—Pure old rose, tinted light carmine, rich perfume.

Dickson's Bouquet (H.T.)—Intermingled salmon, carmine and apricot, blended with saffron. Medium-sized flowers, full and sweetly scented.

Dickson's Perfection (H.T.)—Full blooms of shrimp pink, heavily overlaid with glowing madder orange. Strong.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.)—Delicate, warm rose-pink; large, sweetly scented.

Edith Nellie Perkins (H.T.)—Outside light Orient red, shaded cerise; inside salmon-pink; well-shaped scented blooms; vigorous growth.

***Editor MacFarland (H.T.)**—Bright rose, shaded salmon and capucine red. Vigorous. Exhibition.

Elite (H.T.)—Full, shapely, sweetly-scented flowers of glowing rose with orange shading. Splendid for garden or cutting.

***Elizabeth of York (H.T.)**—Rich, deep cerise-pink. Most distinct.

***Elli Knab (H.T.)**—Bright pink blooms of fine size; extremely strong; disease-resistant.

***Ethel Somerset (H.T.)**—Shrimp pink, edges of petals deeper. Sweetly scented; very free.

***Fascination (H.T.)**—Rosy-cerise shaded yellow; very vigorous. Fruit-scented.

***Fred Walker (H.T.)**—Lovely glowing pink with copper-orange base and flushed gold. Large, shapely blooms. Tea perfume.

George Arends (H.T.)—Large clear pink blooms; sweetly scented. Vigorous.

Giselle Alday (H.T.)—Large flowers of flesh pink, suffused orange; free-flowering; vigorous; disease-resistant.

Guiseppe Motta (H.T.)—Inside, flesh to satin pink; exterior, red-yellow and very brilliant. Highly perfumed. Semi-double.

Hector Deane (H.T.)—Opening blooms show orange, cochineal, carmine and salmon, flushed and veined saffron-yellow at base. Long, pointed buds; scented blooms.

Home, Sweet Home (H.T.)—Pure, rich velvety pink, soft and pleasing in effect. Stiff stems hold the very full flower upright. Sweet perfume; strong, vigorous growth; good foliage.

John C. M. Mensing (H.T.)—Salmon-pink with buff centre. Splendid for garden and cutting.

***Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.)**—Large, shapely, highly-perfumed blooms of carmine.

***Korovo (H.T.)**—Large, full flowers of peach blossom and old rose. Growth vigorous.

***Lady Ashtown (H.T.)**—Deep rose shading to yellow at base. Excellent garden and show rose.

Lady Sylvia (H.T.)—Soft, clear pink; clean, vigorous growth.

***Leading Lady (H.T.)**—Clear satin pink, flushed peach blossom rose, with soft satin glow, sweet perfume, disease-resistant.

Lillette Mallerin (H.T.)—An attractive and pleasing colour combination of fresh, crimson-pink, with reverse of soft, creamy yellow. Long, pointed buds; full, decorative flowers. Strong, healthy growth; good foliage.

Los Angeles (Per.)—Luminous flame pink, toned coral and gold at base of petals.

Lorraine Lee—Salmon rose, wonderfully free-flowering; decorative.

Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)—Pale flesh shaded rose; free-flowering.

***Mme. Butterfly (H.T.)**—A harmony of bright pink colour; apricot and gold.

Mme. Henri Gaillot—Perfectly built buds of good form in deep, salmon-pink with orange glow on reverse and base. Large, round, more or less flat flowers, rather like a camellia. Very free-flowering, strong, healthy bushes.

***Mme. Second Weber (H.T.)**—Petals large and firm; blooms rosy salmon.

Mabel Turner (H.T.)—Flowers large and well formed; deep salmon.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Blush rose shaded carmine; deep salmon.

McGredy's Peach (H.T.)—Creamy yellow washed salmon, large blooms of splendid shape. Tea perfume, dark glossy disease-free foliage.

McGredy's Pink (H.T.)—Large shapely blooms of bright rose, sweetly scented.

Memory (H.T.)—Very large, double, light pink blooms with silvery reflexes. Fragrant.

***Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.)**—Carmine-rose, highly perfumed.

***Mrs. Charles J. Bell (H.T.)**—Delicate shell-pink; sweetly scented, attractive.

Mrs. George Geary (H.T.)—Rich, deep pink, sometimes varying to bright red. Large exhibition.

***Mrs. George Sawyer (H.T.)**—Rosy-pink, shapely blooms; garden and exhibition.

Mrs. William C. Egan (H.T.)—Large, well-formed blooms of light pink.

My Maryland (H.T.)—A rich salmon-pink; free-flowering; garden or exhibition.

***Oliver Mee (H.T.)**—Deep salmon, flushed clear fawn. Sweetly scented.

Patrick Anderson (H.T.)—Deep rose-pink of great beauty and charm. High-centred and perfectly-formed buds open to large, beautiful flowers of exhibition size. Delightfully fragrant; strong, upright growth. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)

Picture (H.T.)—The buds are of medium size, perfectly formed, and, as they open, the clear, rose-pink petals reflex, giving the impression of a huge flower.

***President Macia (H.T.)**—Large, full, fragrant flowers of rose neyron red, shaded salmon flesh on reverse.

Priscilla (H.T.)—A moderately strong-growing rose much favoured by rose fanciers, owing to its undoubted value as an exhibition variety. The colour is pink, but at times develops a displeasing shade of mauve.

Queensland Beauty (H.T.)—Deep red in bud, but lightening with age.

***Radiance (H.T.)**—Large, clear rose flowers with brilliant reverse of dark carmine.

***Rapture (H.T.)**—Deep pink blooms of medium size on splendid stems.

Rose Berkeley (H.T.)—Deep, rosy salmon-pink, suffused orange; yellow base; large, shapely blooms. Exhibition.

***Rose Marie (H.T.)**—Rose-pink, fragrant; highly recommended. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)



ROSE MARIE—*Delightfully fragrant, strong grower.*

***Ruby Manwaring (H.T.)**—Rich, velvety scarlet, opening to rosy carmine; fragrant.

***S. & M. Perrier**—Long buds open to most shapely, full flowers of pale satin rose, with gold reflex.

***Shot Silk (H.T.)**—Bright cerise over-shot salmon-orange, flushed rose, deep-veined, clear buttercup yellow base.

Sterling (H.T.)—Long, pointed buds opening to large, semi-double, fragrant blooms of brilliant "Killarney" pink. Vigorous.

***Sunny South (H.T.)**—Lovely rose-pink flushed carmine on a yellow base. Tall.

***Una Wallace (H.T.)**—Cherry rose, without shading.

Viscountess Charlemont (H.T.)—Buds of salmon-rose, shading to satin rose-pink on buttercup yellow base. Strong perfume; large, shapely blooms.

***Warrawee (H.T.)**—Fresh silvery pink blooms on splendid stems. Shapely; vigorous.

***William Moore (H.T.)**—Splendid shapely blooms of carmine pink, sweetly scented; disease-resistant. Splendid habit.

RED, SCARLET AND CRIMSON :

Anna Neagle (H.T.)—Bright currant red of exceptional brilliance. Base sunflower yellow. Full, medium-sized blooms on long stems.

Barcelona (H.T.)—Dark carmine crimson, velvety black shading. Perfect.

Better Times (H.T.)—Large, full, sweetly-scented blooms of brilliant cerise; healthy foliage.

Brasier—Long buds of red with dark flames opening to glowing red. Very vigorous, free-flowering habit. Disease-resistant.

***Catherine Kordes (H.T.)**—Scarlet with dark crimson shades; shapely; strong growth. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)

Chaplin's Triumph (H.T.)—Perfectly formed buds open to full blooms of rich, deep crimson. Sweetly scented. Vigorous.

Charles P. Kilham (H.T.)—Brilliant orange Orient red, suffused glowing scarlet.

***Crimson Glory (H.T.)**—Deep crimson shaded blood red; sweetly scented, shapely; exhibition.

Dr. Hawkesworth (H.T.)—Rich crimson, shading to deep maroon. Sweetly scented; vigorous, very free flowering.

***Daily Mail Scented (H.T.)**—Rich, deep velvety red with scarlet sheen; excellent shape.

Director Rubio (H.T.)—Velvety magenta red; large, highly perfumed.

***E. G. Hill (H.T.)**—Dazzling scarlet, shading to deep red. Magnificent form; splendid growth.

Earl Haig (H.T.)—Large globular blooms of reddish crimson. Scented.

Effect (H.T.)—Inside scarlet-red; outside, flushed golden yellow. Tremendous grower, compact bushes.

***Etoile De Hollande (H.T.)**—Rich, bright red, sweetly scented; strong, erect growth.

Francis Scott Key (H.T.)—Cherry red; large, full, shapely blooms. Vigorous grower.

Friendship (H.T.)—Moderately full blooms with large, solid petals of bright strawberry red with scarlet undertone. Splendid growth; ideal bedder.

General MacArthur (H.T.)—Richest crimson, shaded scarlet. Wonderful perfume.

George Dickson (H.T.)—Scarlet-crimson; velvety blooms, rich perfume.

Gipsy Lass (H.T.)—Rich, crimson with blackish shading. Richest perfume.

***Hadley (H.T.)**—Deep crimson-scarlet; one of the best.

Hilda (H.T.)—Flowers are large, very full and globular in form, lasting well when cut. Bright carmine, inner petals light pink. Growth vigorous and upright.

***Hoosier Beauty (H.T.)**—Crimson with darker shadings; a real beauty.

Joyous Cavalier (H.T.)—Light unfading crimson. Splendid decorative; growth strong.



CATHERINE KORDES—*An ideal exhibition rose.*

King George's Memorial (H.T.)—Deep crimson, dark, velvety shading. Large, full, sweetly-scented blooms.

Lady Helen Magdon (H.T.)—Bright crimson red with blackish markings.

***Laurent Carle (H.T.)**—Brilliant velvety carmine; perfume good.

Lemania (H.T.)—Red, with blackish, velvety sheen; exterior very deep red. Vigorous growth; disease-resistant foliage. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)



LEMANIA—One of the choicest of our bush roses.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.)—Clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; perfumed.

***Malar Ros (H.T.)**—Deep crimson, very strong sweet perfume; growth vigorous.

***Margaret McGredy (H.T.)**—Large, orange-scarlet flowers of perfect form.

***Mary Hart (H.T.)**—Deep velvety red, flushed amber. Vigorous constitution. Heavy stems.

***Matador (H.T.)**—Scarlet-crimson with dark silky sheen on reverse; vigorous healthy growth; recommended.

McGredy's Scarlet (H.T.)—Brilliant, rich scarlet, with orange base; vigorous growth.

McGredy's Triumph (H.T.)—Geranium-red, flushed orange, gradually deepening to rich orange.

Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.)—Beautiful red, not as dark as Hadley.

***Mrs. W. E. Lenon (H.T.)**—Sweetly-scented flowers of rich, carmine crimson.

Nigrette (H.T.)—Velvety black without shading, the darkest of all roses.

President Jac Smits (H.T.)—Large, semi-double flowers of brilliant dark red; free and strong.

Prince Camille De Rohan (H.P.)—Dark maroon, shaded velvety black. Vigorous.

Red Letter Day (H.T.)—Scarlet-crimson, semi-single; good hedge variety.

***Red Radiance (H.T.)**—A red-flowered sport from the popular favourite, Radiance.

Roger Lamelin (H.P.)—Scarlet red with a well-defined margin of white. Distinct.

Rosa Indica—Bright red; compact, bushy growth; ideal for hedges.

***Rouge Mallerin (H.T.)**—Brilliant red with high-pointed centre. Very fragrant; splendid growth.

***Sensation (H.T.)**—Scarlet-crimson with maroon markings, growth vigorous.

***Souv. De Georges Parnet (Per.)**—Beautiful Orient red, shaded yellow.

Star of Queensland (H.T.)—Deep, rich velvety crimson, shaded maroon.

***Texas Centennial (H.T.)**—Blood-red, toning to cerise in centre; excellent variety.

The Bishop (H.T.)—Bright crimson red. Moderately large flowers of excellent quality. True old rose fragrance. Ideal bedding rose. Erect and bushy.

Vainqueur (H.T.)—Large, full, sweetly-scented blooms of dark, blood-red carried singly on long, erect stems.

***W. E. Chaplin (H.T.)**—Carmine-crimson; large, shapely blooms, strong, vigorous growth.

Warrior (H.T.)—Flowers vivid scarlet-crimson, large, double.

William Orr (H.T.)—Large, full, shapely flowers of deep velvety crimson.

Yves Druhen (H.T.)—Dark velvety red; highly perfumed.

BI-COLOURS :

General Gallieni (T.)—Brownish crimson, shaded copper; centre rosy flesh. The blooms are large and full and produced continuously, but are often misshapen. The growth is vigorous and clean.

Hugo Roller (T.)—Rich lemon yellow; petals edged and suffused with crimson. Flowers, medium size, of good shape, and freely produced. Moderate grower.

Penelope (T.)—Medium-sized blooms with a high pointed centre. Outer petals red, centre creamy white. Grown very successfully in Queensland, but elsewhere is a poor grower and mildews badly.

***President H. Hoover**—Long-pointed buds, opening to large semi-double blooms. Colour, outer petals claret red flushed crimson; inner petals deep salmon-pink. Growth, vigorous and upright. Profuse bloomer. (See Rose Collection, inside front cover.)



PRESIDENT HOOVER—Blooms profusely—an exhibition variety.

CLIMBING ROSES

PRICE: 1/6 each, 16/- per dozen. Postage or Carriage extra. (See page 3.)

The prefix "Climbing" is only used when there are dwarf roses of the same name, and should never be omitted when ordering if confusion and disappointment are to be avoided.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES :

Cib. K. A. Victoria (H.T.)—Climbing sport of the popular white dwarf, free, but somewhat uncertain.

***Cib. Mrs. Herbert Stevens (H.T.)**—Vigorous grower, full snow-white flower.

Cib. Ophelia (H.T.)—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf variety, producing sweetly-scented blooms. Salmon flesh shaded yellow and rose in colour.

***Cib. White Maman Cochet (T.)**—Very vigorous climber. Large, white flowers.

Sinica Alba—Large, single, pure white blooms. Glossy green foliage.

YELLOW AND COPPER SHADES

Cib. George Schwartz (T.)—Blooms of brightest yellow. Very free-flowering habit.

***Cib. Golden Dawn (H.T.)**—A splendid and consistent climbing sport of the popular yellow dwarf of the same name, which is a decided acquisition to the climbing class.

Cib. Golden Emblem—Golden yellow blooms and splendid habit.

***Cib. Golden Ophelia (H.T.)**—Perfect flowers and splendid climbing habit.

Cib. Hugo Roller (T.)—Lemon-yellow, edged and suffused crimson.

***Cib. Lady Hillingdon (H.T.)**—Long buds, deep orange-yellow.

Cib. Mevr. G. A. van Rossem (Per.)—Dark yellow, heavily flamed and shaded apricot. Strong climber.

***Cib. Mrs. Dunlop Best (H.T.)**—Reddish apricot on copper-yellow base, strong climber.

Cib. Perle des Jardins (T.)—Bright yellow, profuse.

***Cib. President H. Hoover (H.T.)**—An extra vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf, producing blooms of deep salmon-pink with outer petals claret-red flushed crimson.

*Cib. Souv. de Claudius Pernet (Per.)—Growth vigorous; rich sunflower yellow.

*Cib. Souv. de Mme. Bouliet (H.T.)—Dark cadmium yellow; beautiful bronzy foliage.

*Cib. Sunburst (H.T.)—Colour, cadmium yellow, with orange centre.

Cib. Talisman (H.T.)—Scarlet, pink, copper and gold flowers; very strong climbing habit.

Cloth of Gold (N.)—Sulphur yellow.

Fortune's Yellow (N.)—Large semi-double blooms. Colour, bronzy yellow, shaded rose. Good pillar rose.

Marchal Niel (T.)—Rich golden yellow blooms of splendid shape. Suitable for exhibition. Sweetly scented.

*Mermaid (Hyb. Bracteata)—Large, single sulphur-yellow; glossy foliage, graceful; suitable for trellises or pillars.

ROSE, PINK AND CARMINE:

Cib. Betty Uprichard—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular salmon-pink Dwarf. A very valuable addition.

*Cib. Columbia (H.T.)—Strong-growing; rich pink.

Cib. Comtesse La Barthe (T.)—Strong climbing habit, soft pink flowers freely produced.

Cib. Dame Edith Helen (H.T.)—Vigorous climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety; unsuited to moist, tropical climates.

Cib. J. J. L. Mock (H.T.)—Shapely blooms of bright, carmine pink; splendid climber.

Cib. Lorraine Lee—Fairly vigorous, climbing sport; salmon rose blooms.

Cib. Los Angeles (Per.)—Vigorous climber, flame pink, shaded coral and gold.

*Cib. Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)—Delightful, strong-growing, free-flowering pink.

*Cib. Mme. Butterfly (H.T.)—Vigorous climber, pale pink flowers shaded orange-apricot. Recommended.

Cib. Mme. Edouard Herriot (Per.)—Vigorous climber; terra-cotta orange.

*Cib. Mme. Segond Weber (H.T.)—Lovely rosy-salmon flowers, strong and free; splendid climber.

Cib. Mrs. C. J. Bell (H.T.)—Delightful shell-pink blooms; an acquisition.

Cib. Maman Cochet (T.)—Strong climber; bluish rose, shaded carmine, salmon.

*Cib. Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.)—Brilliant pink; vigorous climber.

*Cib. Radiance (H.T.)—A real climbing sport of "Radiance." Very vigorous grower.

*Cib. Rose Marie (H.T.)—Mildew-proof; delicate rose-pink; highly recommended.

*Cib. Shot Silk (H.T.)—Rich salmon-orange cerise, veined butterfly; vigorous.

Flying Colours (H.T.)—Large single flowers of deep, bright cerise.

Jessie Clark (Hyb.)—Large single flowers in clusters. Lovely rose-pink.

*Kitty Kininmonth (H.T.)—Bright carmine rose.

Mdm. Driout (H.T.)—A beautiful striped pink sport of Reine Marie Henriette; same vigorous habits.

Sachsengruss (H.T.)—Delicate flesh, with China rose reflexes; very large.

Sinica Anemone—Large, single blooms. Silvery pink deepening to bright rose. Glossy foliage.

Souv. de Leonie Viennot (H.T.)—Silvery rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary yellow.

RED, SCARLET AND CRIMSON:

*Blackboy (H.T.)—Deep crimson, attractive flowers shaded blackish maroon. Strong climber.

Blaze—Very vigorous climber, the blazing red of Paul's Scarlet. Highly recommended.

*Cib. Daily Mail Scented—Rich velvety red, sweetly-scented flowers. Splendid climbing habit.

Cib. Etoile de Hollande (H.T.)—Vigorous climber, with rich, dark red flowers.

Cib. General MacArthur (H.T.)—Vigorous habit, fragrant, bright red; healthy.

*Cib. Hadley (H.T.)—Rich crimson and sweetly fragrant.

*Cib. Hoosier Beauty (H.T.)—Vigorous growth; sweetly scented; rich crimson blooms; highly recommended.

Cib. Laurent Carle (H.T.)—Very free-flowering and vigorous. Sweetly-scented blooms of velvety carmine.

Cib. Penelope—Outside, crimson; inside, deep cream. Good climber.

*Cib. Red Radiance (H.T.)—Vigorous climber; bright red.

*Cib. Souv. de Georges Pernet—Orient red shaded yellow; a vigorous climber.

*Countess of Stradbroke (H.T.)—Large, full flowers of rich, deep velvety maroon. Exceptional merit.

Love (Cib. H.T.)—Brilliant scarlet-red, very fragrant. Splendid decorative climber with healthy foliage. Very free-flowering.

*Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.)—Rich velvety scarlet; shaded crimson. Vigorous grower.

Noella Nabonnand (T.)—Extra large, semi-double, velvety crimson buds.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.)—Large flowers of good form. Colour, rosy cerise. A splendid Autumn flowerer.

Walter C. Clark (H.T.)—Deep maroon crimson, shaded black; perfumed.

CLIMBING POLYANTHA, BANKSIA, MULTIFLORA, WICHURAIANA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

1/6 each, 16/- per dozen. Postage or Freight extra.

American Pillar (Wich.)—Large, single, rich pink, white eye and yellow stamens.

Banksia Alba—Pure white. Small, sweetly-scented flowers, borne in clusters. Thornless.

Banksia Fortunei—Large, pure white flowers. Extra vigorous grower.

*Cib. Cecile Brunner (Pol.)—A vigorous climbing sport from the favourite dwarf.

Cib. Orleans Rose (Pol.)—Climbing sport of the dwarf variety. Carmine-pink with white centre.

Crimson Rambler (Pol.)—Medium-size blooms borne in large clusters. Colour, dazzling crimson. Liable to mildew.

*Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell-pink; double flowers in clusters.

Easlea's Golden Rambler—Flowers are large, semi-double and borne in small clusters, while the foliage is dark and shiny. Pale yellow.

*Emily Gray (Wich.)—Golden yellow, climbing rose. Without doubt the finest yellow Wichuriana rose yet introduced.

Excelsa (Wich.)—Large, full blooms, borne in large clusters. Colour, bright scarlet.

Golden Climber (Cib. H.W.)—Strong and vigorous climber, producing large, sweetly-scented golden-yellow blooms on long stems.

Hamburg (Cib. Poly.)—A climbing Polyantha, producing large trusses of fiery, scarlet-red flowers. Strong climbing habit; ever-blooming. Dark, shiny, healthy foliage.

Heart of Gold (Hyb. Wich.)—Colour, crimson with white centre, with showy golden stamens. Small blooms borne in clusters.

Hiawatha (Wich.)—Single; bright, rich crimson. White eye.

Ile de France (Wich.)—Crimson-red with white centre; blooms are large, semi-double, in large clusters.

*Paul's Scarlet Climber (Hyb. Wich.)—Vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson; suitable for pillar and pergola.

Princess of Orange (Poly.)—Climbing form of "Gloria Mundi"; most valuable.

*Roma (Wich.)—Deep red; double; perfect form.

Sanders White (Wich.)—Large full blooms of a pure white. The best white available.

Tausendschon (Mult.)—Large pink, in clusters.

Veilchenblau (Mult.)—Reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; semi-double.

Violetta (Mult.)—Large, semi-double blooms borne in large trusses. Colour, deep violet.

MOSS ROSES

PRICE: 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage extra.

(See page 3.)

These Roses thrive best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom in the Spring only. They are beautifully mossed, and very attractive.

Crimson Globe—Crimson; scented.

White Bath—Pure white.

Zenobia—Pink.

HEDGE ROSES

Certain varieties of roses make a very fine hedge, especially in good soil and in an open, sunny position. An ideal hedge rose must be free-blooming, of good growth and branching habit, blooms of bright colour, held erect on long stems, and the foliage should be disease-resistant.

PRICE: 1/6 each, 16/- per dozen. Postage extra. (See page 3.)

For hedge purposes we recommend the following varieties (see general lists for description):

For Vigorous Hedges over 4 feet high:

Reds—Red Letter Day and Red Radiance.

Pinks—Sunny South and Radiance.

For a moderate-sized Hedge up to 3 and 4 feet high:

Reds—Lady Reading (Poly.), Etoile de Hollande, Rosa Indica and Mevr. van Straaten van Nes (Poly.).

Pinks—Ellen Poulsen (Poly.), Gaiety and Joan Anderson (Poly.).

For Borders and Low Hedges up to 2 feet high (Polyanthus):

Reds—Ideal, Miss Edith Cavell and Rufus.

Pinks—Maman Turbat and Orleans Rose.

Salmon—Goldlachs, Gloria Mundi.

White—Yvonne Rabier.

The distance apart for planting is as follows: For vigorous hedge varieties, 2 feet 6 inches apart; for moderate hedge, 2 feet apart; while for Polyanthus, about 21 inches is a suitable interval.

Use only one variety for each hedge.

MINIATURE ROSES

PRICE: 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage extra. This list comprises the best of the Baby Roses. They produce exquisitely-shaped blooms in small clusters, suitable for buttonhole or similar decoration; but generally are not suitable for bedding.

Agnes Kruse—Bright, fiery red, with a velvet shade; blooms large and borne in umbels. Upright, healthy growth.

Cecile Brunner—Salmon-pink with coppery centre.

Canarienvogel—Coppery-yellow, flushed with carmine. Pretty buds. Dwarf.

Etoile Luisante—Orange-red, opening to coral and carmine, with a golden-yellow base.

George Elger—Golden coppery-yellow, passing to clear yellow when open. Dwarf.

Perle D'Or—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

Sunshine (Poly.)—Bronzy red and orange.

Tip-top—A perfect rose in miniature; yellow overlaid with carmine. Dwarf.

STANDARD

POLYANTHA ROSES

PRICE: 4/- each; 44/- dozen. Freight extra. See page 3.

We have a limited supply of some of the Polyantha Roses budded on suitable briars; these make very beautiful plants. The following varieties are available:

Ellen Poulsen **Orange Triumph**

Gloria Mundi **Rufus**

Goldlachs **Orleans Rose**

Ideal **Paul Crampel**

Joan Anderson **Lady Reading**

Mevrouw van Straaten van Nes

Available from late May or early June. We strongly advise early ordering, even though you do not wish delivery until a later date. Reserve orders are placed aside in the Nursery awaiting forwarding instructions.

DWARF

POLYANTHA ROSES

PRICE: 1/6 each, 16/- dozen. Postage or Carriage extra. (See page 3.)

This section is most suited for bedding and massing, low edges, or as an edging to taller-growing varieties. They produce large clusters of blooms, and are almost continuously in flower. They are all compact growers, and should not be mixed with other types.

Alice Amos—Rosy cerise with white eye, resembling a dwarf American pillar. Flowers are single, borne in large trusses. Tall.

Betty Prior (Hyb. Poly.)—Glorious dark carmine. Large blooms produced in clusters on strong, upright stems. Fragrant, perpetual flowering. Vigorous growth. Disease-resisting foliage.

Diana (Poly.)—Unique and charming single flowers borne in clusters. Coppery orange, with splashes of rose and violet on reverse of petal.

***Ellen Poulsen**—Brilliant pink, large, full, semi-scented.

Fireglow—A brilliant and dazzling rose of the Orleans type, being a fiery orange red. A splendid addition to this class. Dwarf.

Golden Poly (Hyb. Poly.)—Buds yellow cadmium with red stripes, open flowers buttercup yellow, fading to a fine, yellowish white. Fragrant, dwarf-growing and free-flowering.

***Gloria Mundi (Dwf. Poly.)**—Flowers large, fully double; orange scarlet.

Goldlachs—Intense fiery golden-salmon. Flowers medium to large, produced in large, full trusses. Strong, bushy growth. Healthy foliage. Highly recommended.

***Ideal**—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell" and in growth somewhat similar.

Joan Anderson (Hyb. Poly.)—Bright, clean pink, with deeper pink on the reverse of petals, which are pencilled and splashed bright carmine; petal edges crimped and waved. Blooms borne in clusters very freely throughout long season.

Kirsten Poulsen—Bright scarlet, medium-sized, single flowers borne in clusters, which are carried on stiff stems. Non-fading flowers. Tall.

***Lady Reading**—Same habit and characteristics as Ellen Poulsen, but bright red. Recommended. Tall growing.

Mevrouw van Straaten van Nes (Hyb. Poly.)—Flowers brilliant cochineal carmine. Large waved petals, flowering in large clusters. Fragrant. Growth, strong. Highly recommended.

Maman Turbat—China rose, shaded pink. A good variety. Dwarf.

Miss Edith Cavell—A scarlet-crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the old favourite's characteristics. Dwarf.

***Orleans Rose**—Carmine-pink with white centre. The old favourite. Dwarf.

Orange Triumph (Hyb. Poly.)—Best described as a dwarf-grown Paul's Scarlet, with distinct orange shading. Glossy, disease-proof foliage.

Paul Crampel—A pretty scarlet-orange.

Poulsen's Yellow (H. Poly.)—Buds of pure buttercup yellow carried in clusters opening to large, semi-double blooms of clear yellow, fading as they age.

***Rufus**—Intense crimson, holding its colour well and bearing flowers in large trusses. Dwarf.

Salmon Spray—Delicate salmon-pink with carmine on reverse. Semi-double flowers are borne in sprays of from five to twenty. Tall.

Sparkler (Poly.)—A brilliant sparkling red of the Orleans type of flower and growth. Very fine variety.

Yvonne Rabier—White, semi-double flowers, strongly perfumed. Tall.

STANDARD ROSES

Quite distinct from the ordinary bush type of Rose, these have shapely heads carried on straight stems from 30 to 36 inches high. Our Standard Roses are budded on the most approved stocks. All are worked on the finest South Australian Briars, which have given satisfaction in all classes of soil. They are strong, straight, and show a splendid set of well-developed fibrous roots. Firm staking is essential. The stake should be driven in before the plant is placed in position to avoid damage to the roots.

Standards should be planted in the more prominent positions, for preference in beds on lawns, or along the sides of a main path or drive. To produce the best effect when planting in a line, either straight or curved, proportion to the total length required, e.g., for a line up to 50 feet, 5 to 6 feet apart the distance between plants should be in would be close enough, while for a 200-foot line, 10 or 12 feet would be a more suitable interval.

Besides being neat in appearance, Standards are space-savers, leaving the ground beneath available for dwarf-growing annuals.

Standard Roses cannot be sent by post owing to their length, therefore must be shipped or railled.

Full Standard (36-inch stems).

Three-quarter Standards (30-inch).

4/- each; 6 for 22/-; 12 for 44/-. Freight extra. (See page 3.)

LIST OF STANDARDS
AVAILABLE

Ambassador	Mme. Pierre S. du Pont
Betty Uprichard	Mme. Second Weber
Cath. Kordes	Mrs. Bryce Allen
Columbia	Mrs. Chas. J. Bell
Comtesse Vandal	Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Crimson Glory	Mrs. George Shawyer
Daily Mail Scented	Mrs. H. Brocklebank
Dainty Bess	Mrs. H. R. Darlington
Dame E. Helen	Mrs. H. Stevens
E. G. Hill	Mrs. W. E. Lenon
Editor MacFarland	Oliver Mee
Elizabeth of York	Orchella
Etoile de Hollande	Pres. H. Hoover
Fey Pernet Ducher	Radiance
Frau K. Druschki	Red Radiance
Gaiety	Rev. F. Page Roberts
George Dickson	Rose Marie
Golden Dawn	Roselandia
Golden Ophelia	Sir Henry Seagrave
Hadley	Souv. de Claudius
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Pernet
Julien Peltz	Souv. de Mme. Ver-
K. A. Victoria	schuren
Korovo	Souv. de Mme. Boule
Lady Hillingdon	Sterling
Laurent Carle	Sunny South
Maman Cochet	Shot Silk
McGredy's Scarlet	Sensation
McGredy's Yellow	Talisman
Mevr. G. A. van	Texas Centennial
Rossem	Una Wallace
Maker Ros	Ville de Paris
Margaret McGredy	Warrabee
Mary Hart	White Maman Cochet
Mme. Abel Chatenay	Wm. Orr
Mme. Butterfly	

"But Why Should I Grow SHRUBS and TREES?"

Anderson's tell you why—

Adam early learned to recognise the importance of trees. (You might refer to it as the "apple incident.") Charles II, when still a prince, hid in an oak-tree and lived to reign another day. Anne Boleyn lost her pretty head on a block that had once been a living tree. And coming nearer home—even in this crowded century, the cities still manage to squeeze out enough ground to make beautiful parks.

When Anderson's say "park," what is the picture in your mind's eye? Not neat swept paths, and trim beds of flowers, surely—but rather, the rolling velvet of great lawns, and those clouds of many-coloured foliage . . . trees. Green trees, with their air of quiet permanence . . . their grateful shade . . . their tranquillity. Our argument is that even a **small** private garden should manage to have something of that same peace and permanence that only trees can give. And under the heading of Trees and Shrubs, we include all the vines. (How often have **you** stopped to admire some fence or verandah magical with wistaria?)

By the way, this seems as good a place as any to mention that last time we issued a Shrub and Tree Catalogue, one correspondent, new to gardening, wrote in to say he wasn't sure what we meant by shrub. We wrote back promptly to say that a shrub was a woody plant, smaller than a tree, frequently bearing brilliant flowers and berries. To take an example everyone would know, the fuchsia. Or if there was an hibiscus or a cassia in his garden—then he had a shrub on the spot. Similarly we speak of Christmas **Bush**, and not of the Christmas tree. A strip of lawn, a square bed or two of flowers (even though the flowers are blazing with colour) is an unimaginative layout. In fact, it's positively ordinary, and not until individuality enters into the garden does the fun begin. Anyone who overlooks trees and shrubs is going to sacrifice a good deal of variety—and what is more, loses the chance to turn a garden into "grounds."

As any estate agent will assure you, a

garden has an actual commercial value. An attractive house set in a fine garden is a better proposition than a similar home in a stark piece of ground. Apropos of which, if you pay a visit to any suburb famed for its beauty, what is the first garden fact you notice? Trees and shrubs (preferably flowering shrubs), so that even in the fiercest Australian Summer such gardens remain as green and cool as a piece of transplanted England. The Australian climate makes trees an essential in the garden.

Accordingly, if you were to call in a garden architect you would see him begin to shape your garden and stress its

design by his planned use of shrubs and trees.

Anderson's Summarise all the Good Things that Trees and Shrubs Will Do.

Well, as we have said, Shrubs and Trees actually enhance the value of a property, and the gardener turning his attention to them will find a wonderful variety of foliage, flowers, height, contour, and shape.

Here are some of the ways in which you can utilise the variety of shrubs and trees:—

To frame an approach, or to conceal some ugliness.



Here we introduce Mr. Frank Kaasik, Manager of Anderson's Killara Nursery. If you live on the North Shore, we would like you to be one of those who regularly "ask Frank Kaasik" whenever a gardening problem arises.

You can vary the skyline about your home, by the planting of trees and shrubs of different heights.

If you are one of the world's quiet souls, trees will give you privacy.

They can create atmosphere, too; for example: picturesque banana palm slouching over a white Spanish Mission home . . . or two narrow cypresses to accentuate the slim straightness of white pillars . . . golden conifers in green tubs will add a delightful effect of welcome to a flight of steps . . . shrubs, too, may be grown in tubs for use in loggias, breakfast-rooms, porticoes and the sun porch. (See the idea—its possibilities, and the look of luxury it conveys?)

Then many shrubs and trees blossom profusely, others have the most decorative berries—which makes them invaluable for indoor decoration. Anderson's will always be very pleased to suggest how you can choose your varieties so that you have a generous flower-supply all the year round.

There are two basic types of trees—the evergreens and the deciduous. The evergreens simply live up to their name, and throughout the dull "off" months they form a background of unfailing beauty. The deciduous trees, on the other hand, are subject to seasonal changes; they shed their leaves annually. But look at their compensating excitement! First come the fresh, tender buds . . . the full glory of the flowering . . . next the gay, vivid foliage of new growth . . . then the leafy splendour of maturity . . . after that the unbelievably brilliant Autumn tints of silver, gold, bronze, brown, and crimson . . . and finally the fragile tracery of leafless boughs.

Most of the best garden flowers are annuals, and like carnival revellers they flash their brief colour, then they vanish.

Trees, or shrubs, on the other hand, are **permanent assets**, and if gardeners without much space have been depressed by our reference to parks, there are many shrubs and dwarf subjects that make very modest space demands. Lots of them, incidentally, will grow even in a shady corner, and think of the use you can make of a wall or a bare fence if you cover it with a bright, free-flowering vine.

And trees and shrubs will give you the same wide choice as flowers. Look, for a moment, at the varieties illustrated on our back cover. Picture the exotic Hibiscus blooming in your garden; the Bougainvillea transforming that drab wall into a blaze of colour, or the fragrance of Gardenias filtering into every corner. Now if your tastes run to contrasts, you'll appreciate the striking effect of the Thunbergia Gibsonii's golden-orange blooms framed with foliage that's really handsome. And speaking of foliage, notice how the unusual greenery of the Leptospermum sets off the large pink blooms?

If you want to pamper your sense of beauty, make space for the berry-bearing shrubs. Treat yourself to a few Cotoneasters and Crataegus Crenulata, then sit back and enjoy watching their progress.

But perhaps you're a gardener who refuses to let his head be turned by beauty alone: who likes shrubs that are both lovely to look at and easy to grow. If so, the Nerium and the Lagerstroemia are sure to find favour in your eyes. Spectacular is the word for them.

There's lots more we could tell you about our shrubs and trees. . .

But before we invite you to "browse" through our listed varieties, we'd like to tell you of a very important Anderson service.

How Long Do Trees Take to Grow?

We know that, in the old days, many people were discouraged from the purpose of growing trees because they felt it was a slow-motion business, and they were eager for results.

Anderson's, however, meet you half-way to perfection. That's to say, we have a wonderful variety of these garden necessities in an advanced stage of healthy growth. Already quite tall, and certainly outstanding, they are waiting to be transplanted from pots and tubs. As a ready-made portion of a garden they will settle down quite comfortably.

If you happen to be moving into your first home, or into a new house, you'll find this service invaluable. You simply order trees and shrubs for your garden with the same deft ease as you choose the lounge-room carpet. All new, or neglected gardens, crave for this treatment.

Study our price list and you'll find that this time-saving habit will make no permanent dents in your bank balance. It will simply mean permanent beauty for your garden—at small cost. Our prices are positively soothing.

Sound idea this tree business?

And now, will you do us the honour of studying our list?—and especially the colourful pictures on the back cover.

ANDERSON'S SELECTED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR BREAKWINDS

Shelter for Stock; and for Improving the Value and General Appearance of Your Property.

The final touch needed to complete the appearance of your homestead and to provide breakwinds, shelter for stock and also to combat soil erosion, is the selection and proper placing of suitable trees and shrubs. A little thought given to selecting the best variety for a particular use is indeed important. Trees about your homestead definitely enhance the value of your property besides adding beauty and charm to the surroundings.

The necessity of carefully selecting the best Trees and Shrubs to act as break-

winds and shelter for the stock need hardly be stressed, and the following list will enable you to correctly select those most suitable for your climate and purpose.

We stock a large and wide collection of trees and we are always happy to give advice and make suggestions for any planting schemes you may wish to carry out.

NOTE—The most suitable climate for the growing of each variety is denoted by letters in brackets, thus:

(C) Signifies cool to cold.

(H) " warm to hot.

(D) " dry.

Those not marked indicate that they will thrive almost anywhere in N.S.W. This table, of course, denotes only the most suitable Trees and Shrubs, but, naturally many varieties will flourish if grown in other than the stated situation.

E. signifies Evergreen;

DC. signifies Deciduous.

Heights given are only approximate because soil, treatment and environment play such an important part in the ultimate height of the trees and shrubs. Most of the varieties listed can be kept at any desired height by cutting.

(Freight extra, packing at cost.)

TREES FOR GROUPS AND PLANTATIONS

(Freight extra, packing at cost.)		Approx. Height at Maturity.	Price per Doz.	Price per 100.	
TREES FOR GROUPS AND PLANTATIONS					
(H & D)	<i>Eucalyptus Botryoides</i> (Mahogany Gum)	(E)	60 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H & D)	<i>Eucalyptus Corynocalyx</i> (Sugar Gum)	(E)	80 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Grevillea Robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	(E)	40 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Schinus Molle</i> (Pepper), E.	(E)	20 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Tristania Conferta</i> (Brush Box)	(E)	40 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H & D)	<i>Melia Azederach</i> (Chinese White Cedar) (Advanced specimens)	(DC)	20 feet	30/-	£12/-/-

DRIVES AND AVENUES

(H)	<i>Araucaria Excelsa</i> (Norfolk Pine)	(E)	80 feet	27/6	£10/-/-
(C)	<i>Betula Alba</i> (Silver Birch)	(DC)	25 feet	27/6	£10/-/-
(H)	<i>Brachychiton Acerifolia</i> (Illawarra Flame)	(E)	30 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
(H)	<i>Calodendron Capense</i> (Cape Chestnut)	(E)	30 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
(C)	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> (Indian Cedar)	(E)	50 feet	38/6	£15/-/-
(H)	<i>Eucalyptus Ficifolia</i> (Scarlet Gum)	(E)	15 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Ficus Hillii</i>	(E)	30 feet	22/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Grevillea Robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	(E)	40 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Harpephyllum</i> (Kaffir Plum) (Advanced specimens 7 ft.)	(E)	40 feet	84/-	—
(H)	<i>Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia</i>	(DC)	30 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(C)	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	(DC)	30 feet	22/-	£7/-/-
(C)	<i>Populus Aurea</i> (Golden Poplar)	(DC)	25 feet	27/6	£10/-/-
(C)	<i>Populus Dilitata</i> (Lombardy Poplar)	(DC)	60 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
(H)	<i>Tristania Conferta</i> (Brush Box)	(E)	40 feet	16/-	£6/-/-

SHELTER TREES

	<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> (Coastamundra Wattle)	(E)	20 feet	16/-	£5/10/-
	<i>Acacia Podalyriaefolia</i> (Queensland Wattle)	(E)	20 feet	16/-	£5/10/-
(H & D)	<i>Agonis Flexuosa</i> (W.A. Weeping Myrtle)	(E)	40 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Camphora Officinalis</i> (Camphor Laurel)	(E)	50 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Eucalyptus Calophylla Rosea</i> (Pink Flowering Gum)	(E)	25 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Ficus Hillii</i>	(E)	30 feet	22/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Harpephyllum</i> (Kaffir Plum) (Advanced specimens 7 ft.)	(E)	40 feet	84/-	—
(H & D)	<i>Melia Azederach</i> (Chinese White Cedar) (Advanced specimens)	(DC)	20 feet	30/-	£12/-/-
	<i>Metrosideros Tomentosa</i> (N.Z. Xmas Bush) (Coastal districts only)	(E)	20 feet	22/-	£7/-/-
	<i>Populus Deltoides</i> (Virginian Poplar) (Advanced specimens)	(DC)	40 feet	50/-	£20/-/-
	<i>Schinus Molle</i> (Pepper)	(E)	20 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(C)	<i>Ulmus Campestris</i> (English Elm)	(DC)	60 feet	27/6	£10/-/-

TREES FOR BREAKWINDS

	<i>Callitris Cupressiformis</i> (Port Jackson Cypress)	(E)	30 feet	22/-	£7/10/-
	<i>Camphora Officinalis</i> (Camphor Laurel)	(E)	50 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(C)	<i>Crataegus Cordata</i> (Hawthorn) (Advanced specimens)	(DC)	12 feet	30/-	£10/-/-
(C)	<i>Crataegus Oxycantha</i> (Hawthorn) (Advanced specimens)	(DC)	12 feet	30/-	£10/-/-
	<i>Cupressus Lambertiana Horizontalis</i> (Advanced specimens 5 ft.)	(E)	30 feet	£7/10/-	£60/-/-
	<i>Cupressus Torulosa</i> (Advanced specimens 5 ft.)	(E)	30 feet	£7/10/-	£60/-/-
(C)	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i>	(E)	20 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
	<i>Nerium</i> (Oleander) (Any one variety)	(E)	10 feet	18/-	£6/10/-
	<i>Olea Europea</i> (Common Olive) (Pot-grown)	(E)	20 feet	11/-	£4/5/-
(C)	<i>Pinus Insignis</i> (syn. <i>Radiata</i>)	(E)	80 feet	16/-	£5/-/-

HEDGE PLANTS

HEDGE PLANTS			Approx. Planting Distance.	Price Per Doz.	Price Per 100.
(C)	<i>Buxus Sempervirens</i> (English Box)	(E)	2 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Coprosma Lucida</i>	(E)	3 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
(H)	<i>Duranta Plumieri</i>	(E)	2½ feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Escallonia Macrantha</i>	(E)	3 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
(H)	<i>Hibiscus</i> (Any one variety)	(E)	4 feet	18/-	£6/10/-
	<i>Lantana</i> (Any one variety)	(E)	2 feet	11/-	£4/-/-
	<i>Ligustrum</i> (Privet, Small-leaved green)	(E)	1 foot	2/6	15/-
	<i>Ligustrum</i> (Privet, Large-leaved green)	(E)	1½ feet	2/6	15/-
	<i>Nerium</i> (Oleander) (Any one variety)	(E)	4 feet	18/-	£6/10/-
	<i>Olea Europea</i> (Common Olive)	(E)	3 feet	11/-	£4/5/-
	<i>Photinia Glabra Rubens</i>	(E)	4 feet	22/-	£6/10/-
	<i>Plumbago, Capensis</i>	(E)	3 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Pyracantha Crenulata</i> (Hawthorn)	(E)	3 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Pyracantha Lalandii</i> (Hawthorn)	(E)	3 feet	22/-	£7/10/-
	<i>Raphiolepis</i> (Indian Hawthorn)	(E)	3 feet	22/-	£7/10/-
	<i>Tecoma Capensis</i>	(E)	3 feet	16/-	£6/-/-
	<i>Viburnum Tinus</i> (Laurustinus)	(E)	4 feet	16/-	£6/-/-

General List of TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS

Packing, Postage or Freight extra.

D. denotes Deciduous; E. denotes Evergreen.

NOTE: The most suitable climate for the growing of each variety is denoted by letters in brackets alongside the name of the plant, thus:

(C)—Signifies Cold and Mountain Areas.

(H)—Signifies Extreme Hot and Inland Areas.

Those varieties not marked indicate that they will thrive in almost any climate.

The heights given are the approximate height at maturity in every instance.

ABELIA

Hardy, except in places experiencing heavy frosts. Spring and Summer flowering.

Rupestris, E.—Very ornamental; foliage colours well; delicate pink and white. 4 ft. 2/-.

ABERIA (H.)

Caïra (Kaffir Apple), E.—Splendid for specimen work and for hedges. 20 ft. 1/6.

ABIES

Splendid subjects for mountain districts.

Alba (White Spruce)—Handsome silvery-grey foliage. 80 ft. 2/6.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—80 ft. 2/6.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)

Handsome flowering shrubs of free growth; some of the varieties have variegated foliage, and are all attractive, and of free-blooming habit. We recommend cutting hard back each year in late Autumn. Flowering from Spring to Autumn. 1/6 each.

Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

ACACIA

Adunca (syn. *Accola*), E.—Large sprays of rich yellow flowers in Winter, 10 to 15 ft. 1/6.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle), E.—Fine silvery leaves, free-flowering. Recommended. 20 ft. 1/6.

Dealbata (Silver Wattle), E.—Silvery foliage. 30 ft. 1/6.

Elata (Cedar Wattle), E.—Best for avenue planting. 30 ft. 1/6.

Podalyriaefolia (Queensland Silver Wattle), E.—Very choice. Recommended. 20 ft. 1/6.

Pycnantha (S. Aust. Golden Wattle), E.—20 ft. 1/6.

Spectabilis (Mudgee Wattle), E.—Beautiful variety. 15 ft. 1/6.

Trees, Shrubs, etc., are listed in alphabetical order in each section.

For Climbing Plants .. see pages 30-31

" Herbaceous & Perennial Plants, 32-33

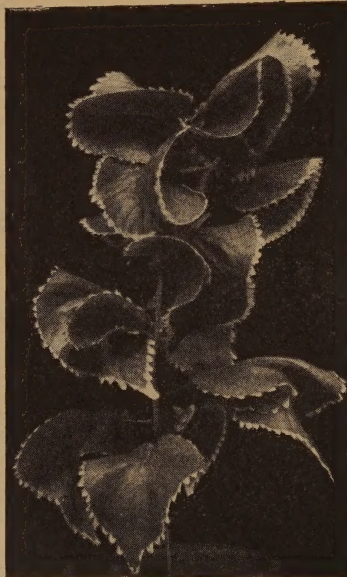
" Water Lilies, Glass House,

" Bush House & Verandah

Plants .. 34

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ACALYPHA—A foliage shrub of rich, warm colours.

ACALYPHA (Fijian Fire Plant) (H.)

Glorious foliage shrubs for warm districts only.

Brilliant, E.—Red, with light bands of scarlet. 2/-.

Gloria, E.—Deep crimson; deeply fimbriated. 2/-.

Magnifica, E.—Pink and red. 2/-.

Marginata, E.—Brown with distinct margin of rosy-carmine; most popular. 2/-.

ACER (The Maple) (C.)

Magnificent ornamental trees, noted for the beauty of their foliage, which turns to delightful Autumn shades.

Campestris (English Maple), D.—60 ft. 2/6.

Negundo (Box Elder), D.—Light green foliage turning bright golden yellow in Autumn. 40 ft. 2/6.

Platanoides (Norway Maple), D.—Green turning orange and yellow in Autumn. 40 ft. 2/6.

Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore), D.—Handsome tree; stands exposure well. 50 ft. 2/6.

Saccharinum (Canadian Sugar Maple), D.—Yellow Autumn foliage. Colours well. 40 ft. 2/6.

Japanese Maples

Smaller-leaved forms.

We can supply all the newest and best varieties of these gorgeous dwarf-growing shrubs, which are noted for the light appearance of the foliage, which turns to wondrous shades of blood-red, red and yellow, maroon, and crimson tints in the Autumn. Grow from 5 to 10 ft. No garden is complete without some of these magnificent foliage plants.

Cissifolium, D.—Dwarf growth, with graceful rounded head. Delightful bronze, red and yellow Autumn foliage. 5/-.

Palmatum Atropurpureum, D.—Deep bronze-crimson foliage. Particularly rich and lovely. 7/6.

Palmatum (syn. *Polymorphum*), D.—Fine, small foliage, colouring richly. 2/6.

Palmatum Dissectum, D.—Finely-cut, green foliage, and low, attractive habit of growth. 6 ft. 7/6.

Palmatum Dissectum Atropurpureum, D.—Somewhat pendulous, but low-growing habit, with deepest crimson foliage from leaf burst to leaf fall. 7/6.

We have a large and varied collection of the best varieties, from which we can choose the finest kinds for any given purpose or position. Prices range from 7/6, according to size.

AESCULUS (C.)

These Horse Chestnuts are very suitable for the colder parts, making magnificent shade trees, requiring ample space. Available from open ground in Winter. Spring-flowering.

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), D.—Flowers white, tinged red. 40 ft. 3/6.

Rubicunda (Horse Chestnut), D.—Rich pink flowers. 20 ft. 3/6.

Advanced Plants from open ground, 7/6 ea.

AGATHIS

Australis (The Kauri), E.—Noble specimen attaining a great height. 3/6.

AGONIS (C. & H.)

Flexuosa (West. Aust. Willow Myrtle), E.—Spreading street tree. Foliage light green; small white flower. Graceful weeping habit. Slow growing except in hot places. 40 ft. 1/6.

ALEURITES

Fordi (Tung Oil Tree), E.—Handsone tree with large leaves; close-growing habit. The oil produced from the fruits of this variety is of great economic value—the Tung Oil of Commerce. 20 ft. 2/6.

ALOYSIA

Citridora (syn. Lippia), D.—The lemon-scented Verbena. Lavender flowers. 8 ft. 2/.

AMYGDALUS

(Flowering Almond)

See PRUNUS AMYGDALUS.

ANDROMEDA

(C.)

Japonica, E.—An attractive small shrub bearing in Spring, white flowers like lily-of-the-valley. Requires a moist, shady spot and same soil conditions as Azaleas. 3 ft. 2/6.

ANGOPHORA

Lanceolata, E.—Handsone reddish pink trunk. Splendid shade tree. 40 ft. 1/6.

APPLE (Flowering)

See PYRUS MALUS.

APRICOT (Flowering)

See PRUNUS MUME.

ARAUCARIA

These comprise some of our most beautiful trees.

Araucana (var. imbricata), E.—The Chili Pine or Monkey Puzzle makes a beautiful lawn specimen. 50 ft. From 3/6 to 5/.

Bidwillii, E.—Famous Bunya Bunya of Queensland. 80 ft. 2/6.

Cunninghamii (The Hoop Pine), E.—100 ft. 2/6.

Excelsa, E.—The graceful and imposing Norfolk Island Pine. 80 ft. (Coastal district only). 2/6.

ARBUTUS

(C.)

Unedo (Strawberry Tree), E.—Handsone, hardy shrub with Laurel-like foliage, and white flowers followed by small, edible red fruits. Prefers light, sandy or peaty soil. 10 ft. 2/.

ARDISIA

Crenulata, E.—Dark, shining foliage and crimson berries. Charming pot plant or garden subject. Requires shady position. 2 ft. 2/.

ARDUINA

Bispinosa Grandiflora (Cape Plum), E.—Beautiful shrub with Jasmine-scented white flowers in Spring. 8 ft. 2/.

ARONIA

Arbutifolia, D.—Beautiful Autumn foliage, and bunches of bright red berries. Does well in mountain districts. 5 ft. 2/.

Florabunda, D.—Similar to Arbutifolia, but berries are black. 4 ft. 2/.

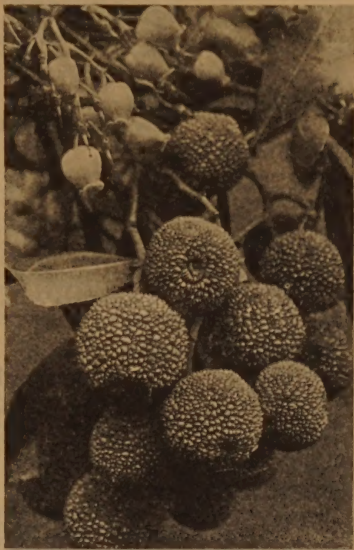
ASH See FRAXINUS.

ASH (Mountain)

See PYRUS SORBUS.

AUCUBA

Japonica Aurea (The Gold Dust Shrub), E.—Handsone shrub; rich green leaves spotted with yellow. Requires shady position. Splendid pot or tub plant. 4 ft. 2/.



ARBUTUS UNEDO—Flowers and berries a wealth of beauty.

AZALEAS

(C.)

Small Plants from 2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Azaleas are one of our special lines

We have in stock always a large collection of **ADVANCED SPECIMENS.**

PRICES: 5/- to £5, according to size.

S. denotes Single; D. denotes Double; SD. denotes Semi-double.

Azaleas are spring-flowering and can be successfully grown to perfection where they get only a short period of morning sun. The ideal soil is light, sandy loam with ample quantities of very well-rotted manure or thoroughly spent tanbark. Heavy soils require breaking up with these materials and the addition of sharp, river sand. Never employ new manures, strong chemical fertilisers or lime. Plant them in conjunction with other shrubs which throw partial shade on them and greater satisfaction will result, particularly in the hotter districts.

Advanced plants of this beautiful subject can be supplied at all seasons, even when in full bloom. Azaleas are among the most interesting and handsome plants, and are quite hardy almost everywhere when treated as described. They can be moved even when advanced.

Alba Magna, S.—Large white; occasionally striped.

Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet.

Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose.

Bernhardt Andreas Alba, SD.—Pure white.

Charles de Buck, D.—Bright amaranth; large blooms.

Charmer, S.—Bright amaranth.

Cocarde Orange, D.—Red.

Comte Charles de Kerchove, D.—A very free-flowering variety; flesh colour with white stripes.

Comte de La Torre, S.—Pink, bordered white.

Countess of Flanders, S.—Strong; compact; clear pink with markings.

Dame Melaine, S.—Very bright rose, edged with pure white; carmine blotch.

Deutsche Perle, D.—The best double white Azalea, very free-flowering; early.

Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rosy red.

Duchess Adelaide de Nassau, S.—Rose-scarlet, tinted violet.

Empress of India, D.—Flowers perfect; outer segments gracefully wavy and well expanded; centre segments carmine, white, and salmon rose.

Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red.

General Bridges, D.—Pale magenta.

Lady Bridges, D.—White, pencilled cerise; large and free-flowering.

La Victoire, SD.—Bright reddish cerise.

Louis de Kerschove, S.—Bright pink, flaked white.

Louis van Houtte, SD.—Rose cerise.

Madame A. D'Haene, SD.—Pink bordered white; large, showy bloom.

Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish salmon.

Madame Paul de Schryver, D.—Rosy-violet; very fine.

Magnifica, S.—Rosy-violet. Tall.

M. J. Vervaine, D.—Salmon-pink, bordered white; one of the best.

Niobe, D.—White.

Phoebus, D.—Double orange red.

Princess Charlotte, S.—Rosy-purple.

Refulgens, S.—Dark rosy red.

Reine de Pays Bas, S.—Violet-pink, margined white.

Schryderii, S.—White with lilac-spotted centre.

Simon Mardner, D.—Rosy-lilac.

Sir Charles Napier, S.—Madder-carmine with deeper blotch.

Splendens, S.—Rosy-salmon; strong.

Stella, S.—Brick red; attractive.

Vervaneana, D.—Salmon and white, with dark blotch.

Vervaneana Rosea, D.—Pale pink with pinkish edge.

Strong, tall growers for planting at the back of beds, or as central features, are:—

Alba Magna (white).

Magnifica (rosy violet).

Splendens (salmon pink).

Refulgens (dark rosy red).

Kurume Azaleas

Dwarf plants, simply smothered with small, perfectly formed flowers in brightest colours of pink, red, rose, flame, silver, mauve, scarlet and brick red. Very beautiful and showy. Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application. Prices from 2/6 to 10/6 each.

BACKHOUSIA

Citrodora, E.—Sweet Verbena Tree of Queensland; bears whitish flowers. Foliage when crushed has delightful fragrance. Makes a shapely tree of 20 ft. 2/6.

BAMBUSA (Bamboo Cane)
(C. & H.)

Gracilis—Very graceful, deep green foliage. 10 ft. 2/-.

BAUERA

Rubioides, E.—A pretty pink spring-flowering native shrub. Requires a moist, shady situation. 4 ft. 2/-.



BAUHINIA SCANDENS—Sheer glory in Springtime. Something to look forward to.

BAUHINIA (Mountain Ebony) (H.)

Very showy shrub, blooming freely in Spring. Tender to severe frosts.

Alba, E.—White flowers. 10 ft. 2/-.

Purpurea, E.—Rosy-purple flowers. 25 ft. 2/-.

BEECH See FAGUS.

BENTHAMIA (C.)

Fragifera (Himalayan Strawberry), E.—Beautiful tree, producing white flowers in Spring, followed by large, reddish fruits. Very effective. 10 ft. 2/-.

BERBERIS
(The Barberry) (C.)

Aggregata Pratii, D.—Rich Autumn foliage; bright coral red berries. 5 ft. 2/-.

Darwinii, E.—Pretty orange flowers; dark, shining foliage. 3 ft. 2/-.

Sargentiana, E.—Ivory white spines; long narrow leaves; yellow flowers followed by black berries. 6 ft. 2/-.

Thunbergii, D.—Rich plum-coloured foliage; bushy. 4 ft. 2/-.

Thunbergii Atropurpurea, D.—Foliage, plum colour in Spring, and rich orange red in Autumn. 3 ft. 2/-.

Wilsonae, E.—Golden yellow flowers in Spring, followed by red berries. 3 ft. 2/-.

BETULA (C.)

Alba (English Silver Birch), D.—Graceful slender habit. Golden foliage in Autumn. Delightful. 30 ft. 2/6.

Pendula Youngii, D.—Weeping form of silver birch makes an excellent specimen, particularly in the cooler districts. Golden Autumn foliage. 20 ft. 5/-.

BIRD OF PARADISE TREE

See POINCIANA.

BLUE BERRY ASH

See ELAEOCARPUS.

BORONIA

Beautiful evergreen Native Plants worthy of a place in every garden. Good drainage is essential to their successful culture. Spring-flowering.

Megastigma (Brown Boronia), E.—Brown flowers with golden-yellow lining. Very richly perfumed. Cut back after flowering. Suitable for South Coastal, Mountain and cooler districts. 4 ft. 2/6.

BOTTLE BRUSH

See CALLISTEMON.

BOUVARDIA

One of the most elegant perennials, flowering all through the Summer almost to the middle of Winter in favoured places. For cut flowers they are unrivalled, and are harder than generally pronounced. Young plants should be protected from frost, and when once established they are rarely affected. Water and mulch during hot weather and cut back in early Spring. Best planting time is January to March. 1/- each; 11/- dozen. Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

BRACHYCHITON (Syn. Sterculia)

Acerifolia (Illawarra Flame Tree), E.—(This must not be confused with *Erythrina corallodendron*, or Coral Tree, which is sometimes called the Flame Tree.) 40 ft. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

Advanced Plants from 7/6 each.

BRACHYSEMA

Lanceolatum E.—An attractive and hardy Australian native plant with silvery-grey foliage and scarlet pea-shaped flowers in late Winter and Spring. Worthy of a place in every garden. 4 ft. 2/-.

BRASSAIA (H.)

Actinophylla (The Umbrella Tree), E.—Long, handsome leaves borne in a peculiar manner, radiating from the branches like the spokes of a wheel. Commanding habit; useful in producing Oriental effects. Most attractive. 20 ft. 2/-.



BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA—A flavour of the Orient. Unusual and very handsome.

BRAZILIAN GLORY PEA

See SESBANIA.

BROOM See SPARTIUM.

BROWALLIA

Jamesonii, E.—Terminal clusters of bright orange flowers, freely produced in Spring and Summer. Attractive, soft foliage. Prefers a warm situation. 4 ft. 2/-.



BROWALLIA JAMESONII—One of the brightest of our Spring-flowering shrubs.

BRUGMANSIA

Knightii (Trumpet Flower), E.—Soft-wooded shrub. Drooping, tubular, highly-perfumed flowers, 6 inches long. Tender to frost. 8 ft. 1/6.

BRUNFELSIA (Syn.

Fanciscea)

Latifolia, E.—Attractive shrub, bearing hundreds of lavender and white flowers on the same branch during the springtime. Prefers a warm, sheltered situation. Glossy foliage. 6 ft. 2/6.

BRUSH BOX See TRISTANIA.

BUDDLEIA (C. & H.)

Very hardy, quick-growing plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in profusion.

Alternifolia, E.—Long arching branches; fragrant lilac flowers. 5 ft. 2/-.

Colvillei, E.—Strong grower with silvery foliage; bright rose-pink flowers. 8 ft. 2/6.

Magnifica, E.—Dark purple blooms. 10 ft. 2/-.

Nanhoensis, E.—More compact than *Veitchiana*. Suitable for small gardens. Soft heliotrope-violet blooms. Hardy. 5 ft. 2/-.

Salviolifolia, E.—Rapid grower. Masses of silvery lavender flowers in Winter and early Spring. Cut hard back after flowering. 10 ft. 2/-.

Veitchiana, E.—Splendid for hedges. Spikes 12 to 18 inches of bright lilac flowers. Delicious "lilac" perfume. 10 ft. 2/-.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

See CLERODENDRON.

BUXUS (Box) (C.)

Sempervirens (Common English Box), E.—Splendid for edging. 3 ft. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
Sempervirens Abrescens (Tree Box), E.—Can be trimmed to any shape; very ornamental. 5 ft. From 2/-.

CALLICARPA (C.)

Chinensis, D.—Clusters of rosy-lilac flowers, followed by bunches of violet berries. 10 ft. 2/-.

CALLITRIS (H.)

Cupressiformis, E.—One of our best Native Trees. Light ornamental foliage. Very hardy, thriving in poorest soil where other trees would fail. 25 ft. 2/-.

Muellerii—A dense-growing variety; native of the North Coast. Splendid height, 30 ft. 2/-.

**CALLISTEMON (Bottle
Brush) (C. & H.)**

Acuminata, E.—Vivid crimson flowers. 8 ft. 2/-.

Lanceolatus (The Scarlet Bottle Brush), E.—Most picturesque shrub for warm position. Foliage bright green; flowers in dense spike, having vivid crimson stamens. 6 ft. 2/-.

Advanced Specimens in Tins, from 7/6 each.

Viminalis (syn. *Coccinea*), E.—Dazzling scarlet flowers. 15 ft. 2/-.



CALLISTEMON—A place for this in every garden. Bright flowers, warm colours.

CALODENDRON

Capeense (The Cape Chestnut), E.—An imposing subject of spreading and shapely habit. Large fragrant pink blooms in clusters

impart a special beauty to this glorious tree during late Spring. 40 ft. 2/-.

CALYCANTHUS (C.)

Præcox (syn. *Chimonanthus Fragrans*), D.—Yellow flowers with brown markings in winter. Deliciously fragrant. Grows to 6 ft. 2/-.

CAMELLIAS

3/- each; 33/- per dozen.

Japanica.

Wonderful evergreens worthy of a place in every garden, not only on account of their lustrous dark green foliage, but because of their perfect flowers of wax-like texture and pure colouring. Flowering in Winter, they are of even greater value, the blooms being useful for all kinds of floral art. We have the latest varieties, as well as the older favourites, and can supply plants in pots at 3/- and 3/6 each.

Advanced Plants from 7/6 upwards.

Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

Sasanqua.

The dwarf-growing, slender, graceful form of *Camellia*, which is highly recommended for any position in the garden. Its special attraction is that the flowers do not discolour while on the bush.

We can supply single pink in pots at 3/6 each. Larger plants at prices according to size and character.

CAMPHORA (C. & H.)

Officialis (Camphor Laurel), E.—Beautiful tree of quick growth. Thrives in almost any climate. Shining foliage. Splendid avenue tree. 50 ft. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

Advanced plants at 7/6 and upwards.

CANTUA

Dependens, E.—Long, tubular flowers of old-gold, shading from rose to carmine tips in winter. Excellent wall furnishing or spill-over plant. Requires warm, frost-free situation. 6 ft. 2/-.

CAPE CHESTNUT

See CALODENDRON.

CAROB TREE

See CERATONIA.

CARYOPTERIS

Mastacanthus (Evergreen in warm climates, deciduous in cold)—Sometimes called the "Blue Spiræa." Myriads of bright blue flowers in Summer and early Autumn. 4 ft. 1/3.

CASSIA (H.)

Very pretty shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blooms. All varieties are somewhat subject to frost.

Artemisioides, E.—A native shrub with silvery leaves, and small bright yellow flowers during Winter and Spring. 6 ft. 2/-.

Bracteata (syn. *Didymobotrya*), E.—Vivid yellow flowers in late Winter and early Spring; beautiful foliage. 8 ft. 2/-.

Candolleana, E.—Bright gold flowers in Autumn and Winter. 10 ft. 2/-.

CASTANOSPERMUM

Australis (The Moreton Bay Chestnut), E.—One of Australia's native gems. Foliage large and extremely attractive; tree of branching habit; conspicuous flowers of bright orange yellow. Magnificent subject. 30 ft. 2/-.

CATALPA (C.)

Speciosa (Tree Bignonia), D.—Large green foliage and trusses of beautiful tubular flow-

ers; white coloured with purple. Very ornamental. 15 to 20 ft. 2/-.

CEANOTHUS (C.)

Edwardsii, E.—Compact habit; flowers deep blue. Very attractive. 8 ft. 2/6.

CEDRELA (H.)

Australis (The Red Cedar), D.—Fine, fast-growing shade tree that thrives in a deep soil. Handsome, ornamental up to 40 ft. 2/- (For White Cedar, see *Melia*.)

CEDRUS (Cedars)

These magnificent trees grow slowly to an average height of 60 ft.

Atlantica (Silver Cedar), E.—One of the most ornamental of all trees. Silvery foliage and handsome erect habit. A most distinctive specimen. From 3/6.

Deodara (Indian Cedar), E.—A most beautiful tree. Very stately habit; short misty green foliage. Should be planted wherever a specially imposing subject is desired. From 3/6.

CELTIS (H.)

Australis, D.—Commonly called "The Nettle Tree." Valuable as an ornamental, planted either singly or in groups. Suits hot, dry climates. 40 ft. 2/6.

CERASUS See LAUROCERASUS.

CERASUS PSEUDO

CERASUS

See PRUNUS SERRULATA.



CASSIA CANDOLLEANA—Flowers of golden glory in Autumn and Winter.

CERATONIA (C. & H.)

Siliqua (Carob Tree; St. John's Bread), E.—Hardy, evergreen tree; small red flowers followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long; useful for stock-feeding; spreading habit. Requires hot, dry climate. 16 ft. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

CERATOPETALUM

Gummiferum (Christmas Bush), E.—One of the finest of all Australian native trees. Foliage is delightful and abundant; flower bracts colour rich red in Summer. Needs good, well-drained soil, free from lime, and a fairly sheltered situation. 25 to 35 ft. 2/-.

More advanced plants, balled from open ground, from 5/-; established in tins, from 7/6 upwards.



CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE—Beautiful and hardy. A splash of brilliant colour in Winter.

CERATOSTIGMA (C. & H.)

Wilmottiae, D.—A beautiful shrub, allied to Plumbago, and producing deep sky-blue flowers over a long season. The plants are shrubby, and grow from 3 to 5 ft. in height. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

CERCIS (C.)

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree), D.—Beautiful flowering tree, producing in Winter vivid rose-purple flowers, after which curiously-shaped leaves appear; best in cold districts. 20 ft. 2/-.

CESTRUM (C. & H.)

Nocturnum, D.—Greenish white flowers in Summer. Sweetly scented at night. 6 ft. 2/-.

CHAMAELAUCIUM

Uncinatum (Geraldton Wax Plant), E.—Native of Western Australia, producing bunches of pretty blooms of white, tinted pink, somewhat like our Native Tea-tree flowers. Will stand dry conditions; sensitive to too much water. 5 ft. 2/-.

CHIMONANTHUS

See CALYCANTHUS.

CHINESE HAWTHORN

See PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

CHINESE LANTERN

See ABUTILON.

CHOISYA

(C. & H.)

Ternata (Mexican Orange Flower), E.—Dwarf shrub with sweetly-scented flowers like orange-blossoms. Delightful foliage. 6 ft. 2/-.

CHORIZEMA

Cordata, E.—One of the prettiest of our native shrubs, covered in Spring with delightful orange and red pea-shaped flowers. 3 ft. 2/-.

CHRISTMAS BUSH

See CERATOPETALUM.

CITHAREXYLUM

Quadrangulare (Fiddle Wood), E.—Very hardy dwarf tree of rapid growth. Attractive foliage. 15 ft. 2/-.

CLERODENDRON

Fragrantissima, E.—Dense, but shapely light green foliage; terminal clusters of rose-shaped, creamy flowers, tinted pink and exquisitely scented. An ideal subject for a shrubbery. 5 ft. 2/-.

Ugandense, E.—A lovely shrub, producing beautiful blooms which have given it the name of "Butterfly Bush"; a delightful two-toned effect of dark and paler blue oil through the Summer. Suitable only for climates with mild Winters. 8 ft. 2/-.

CLETHRA

(C.)

Arborea (Lily-of-the-Valley Tree), E.—Cream-like flowers, very like Lily-of-the-Valley. Dense, handsome foliage. Very ornamental, compact, conical habit. 10 ft. 2/6.

CLIANTHUS

Punicus (New Zealand Glory Pea), E.—Hardy, soft-wooded shrub, beautiful red flowers like the Desert Pea; fine foliage; drooping habit. 6 ft. 2/-.



CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE — Its blue two-tone effect—a sheer joy to behold.

COPROSMA

(C. & H.)

Handsome shrubs with bright shining foliage; some variegated and margined. Very hardy, thriving well either in hot or cold climates; suitable for hedges near sea coast.

Baueriana *Picturata*, E.—Leaves blotched with deep gold. 6 ft. 2/-.

Lucida, E.—Very strong-growing variety; shining green leaves. 10 ft. 1/6.

CORAL TREE

See ERYTHRINA CORALLODENDRON.

CORNUS

(C.)

Florida, D.—Large white bracts. Foliage in Autumn turns deep bronze. 10 ft. 3/6.

CORYNOCARPUS

Laevigatus (N.Z. Karaka), E.—Most attractive tree, with beautiful glossy foliage; pink flowers. 15 ft. 2/-.



COTONEASTER SEROTINA—A profusion of red berries right through the Winter.

COTONEASTER (C. & H.)

Very hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of white flowers, followed by berries. Very suitable for wall-furnishing. Thin branches, suitable for indoor decoration.

Franchetti, E.—Orange-red berries. 6 ft. 2/-.

Horizontalis, E.—Dwarf; delightful subject for rockeries. 3 ft. 2/-.

Microphylla, E.—Smaller foliage; producing red berries; dark stems. A handsome wall-furnishing plant. 2 ft. 2/-.

Pannosa, E.—Long, arching growth; dark red berries. 8 ft. 2/-.

Rugosa Henryana, E.—Pendulous branches, orange-crimson berries. 8 ft. 2/-.

Serotina, E.—Very slender growth; attractive foliage; red berries. 8 ft. 2/-.

Simonsii, E.—White flowers followed by rich red berries. 6 ft. 2/-.

Thymifolia, E.—Compact, low-growing type. Tiny leaves and red berries. 3 ft. 2/-.

Traillii, E.—Rich red berries, dark green foliage; trailing habit. 6 ft. 2/-.

Cordata, D.—Very graceful. Valued for Autumn foliage. Red berries. 20 ft. 2/6.

Crenulata, E.—Evergreen Hawthorn. Deep rich red berries. 8 ft. 1/6.

Mexicana, D.—Attractive, glossy, dark green foliage; large, white flowers, followed by bright, yellow fruits as large as cherries; neat, compact habit, up to 12 ft. 2/-.

Oxyacantha Coccinea, Fl. Pl. (English Hawthorn), D.—Double red. 12 ft. 2/-.

Oxyacantha Rosea, Fl. Pl., D.—Double pink Hawthorn. 12 ft. 2/-.

CROTALARIA (H.)

Laburnifolia (Bird Flower), E.—Native of Queensland, thriving in our climate. Large yellow-green flowers in late Winter. Tender to frost. 8 ft. 2/-.

CRYPTOMERIA (C.)

Elegans, E.—Very compact-growing and hardy, graceful form of cone-bearing tree. Prefers cooler districts. 40 to 50 ft. 2/-.
Elegans Plumosa, E.—Feathery type of *Elegans*. 40 ft. 2/-.

Japonica (Japanese Cedar), E.—Fine, graceful habit. Splendid specimen. Prefers cooler districts. 50 to 60 ft. 2/-.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Truly "the aristocrat of the garden. . . .
Nowadays there are not many gardens of note that are without at least a few fine specimens of Cypress. They give an air of distinction to any home as lawn specimens and are particularly useful as hedges or wind-breaks.

Arizonica, E.—Attractive, slender habit of growth, and soft, grey-green foliage. Makes a fine specimen for the centre of a large lawn. 20 ft. From 2/6.

Brunniana Aurea, E.—Beautiful golden-yellow foliage. Upright habit, and plants are of conical shape, which adapts them admirably for specimens on lawns, or to grow in tubs, etc. 15 ft. From 4/-.

Lambertiana Horizontalis, E.—The true horizontal branching Cypress. Without doubt the finest of the group on account of its rapid growth. Succeeds well in almost any soil. Suitable for specimens, shelter trees or for hedges. We supply grafted plants. 30 ft. 4/-.

Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea, E.—A counterpart of *Lambertiana Horizontalis*, but beautiful bright golden foliage creates a most handsome and distinctive specimen. Very suitable for hedge purposes. Highly recommended on account of the brilliance of colouring compared with the dark green of other varieties. 30 ft. 5/-.

Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress), E.—A most beautiful conifer of narrow pyramidal habit. Furnished to the ground. Makes a magnificent specimen. 20 to 30 ft. From 2/-.

Lawsoniana Argentea (Silvery Book-leaf Cypress), E.—A very beautiful form. 30 ft. From 1/8.

Lawsoniana Argentea Compacta, E.—A very dwarf-growing variety with beautiful silvery-green foliage. 3 ft. 2/6.

Lawsoniana Fletcherii, E.—Dwarf-growing pyramid-shaped greyish-blue foliage. 4 ft. 3/6.

Lawsoniana Minima, E.—Dwarf, compact, globular growth. Good rockery subject. 2 ft. 2/6.

Lawsoniana Pisifera Plumosa Aurea Compacta, E.—Ideal rockery subject; cone-shaped growth, with Juniper-like foliage. 2 ft. 2/6.

Lawsoniana Pisifera Aurea, E.—Compact growth; young foliage golden-yellow. 8 ft. 2/6.

Sempervirens Stricta, E.—The famous upright-growing Cypress of Southern Europe—the classic Roman Cypress—Does beautifully in our climate. Retains a slenderness and upright habit which creates a most distinctive effect when planted against the white walls of modern homes, more especially those of Spanish or Moorish architecture. Excellent also for use in tubs to adorn points of vantage in formal gardens. 30 ft. From 2/-.

Torulosa, E.—A dense and compact, yet slender variety of conical habit; attractive, yellow-green foliage. Extremely hardy, and can be used with equal success as a lawn specimen, for hedge purposes and as a break-wind. 4/-.

CYDONIA (Flowering Quince) (C.)

These exceedingly hardy shrubs flower freely in winter on practically leafless stems. Attractive, shiny foliage makes each plant an excellent subject for shrubbery work. Available in scarlet, white, pink and apricot. 6 ft. 2/-.

Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

CYTISUS (C.)

Hardy, attractive shrubs with richly-coloured pea-shaped flowers. The evergreen varieties make good hedges; the deciduous types, fine specimen shrubs. All are spring-flowering.

Andreana (syn. *Genista* and.), E.—Crimson and yellow. Attractive. 6 ft. 2/-.

Burkwoodii, D.—Flowers bright red, shaded to rose, keel tipped with chrome yellow. Strong, upright growing; late flowering type. 6 ft. 2/-.

C. E. Pearson, D.—Wallflower-red tipped old rose; standards buff, shaded red on reverse. 5 ft. 2/-.



CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA — Slender grace and soft foliage add distinction to large lawns.

Cornish Cream, D.—Creamy-white with yellow keel. 5 ft. 2/-.

Laburnum, D.—See *Laburnum Vulgare*.

Lilac Time, D.—Lilac pink passing to clear pink with age. 5 ft. 2/-.

Lord Lambourne, D.—Scarlet-crimson and pale cream. Very vigorous. 5 ft. 2/-.

Marie Burkwood, D.—Yellow, flushed rose with wing petals of crimson lined gold. 5 ft. 2/-.

Stenopetalus, E.—Large heads of bright yellow flowers. A splendid variety. 6 ft. 2/-.

DACRYDIUM

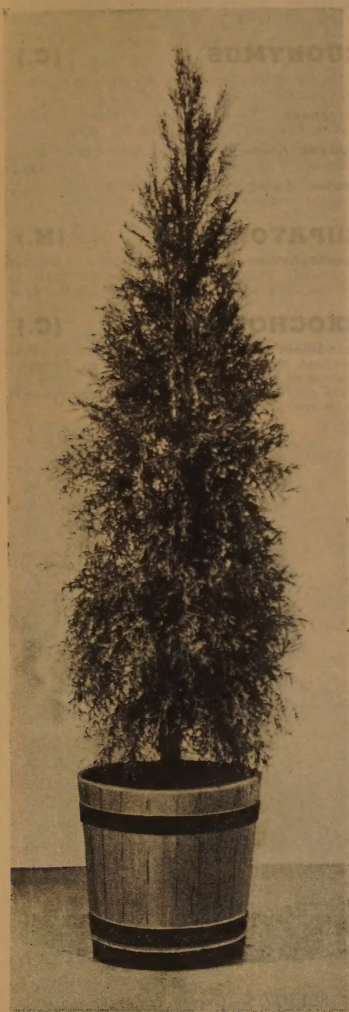
Cupressinum, E.—New Zealand Rimu Pine. Suitable for cool districts. 30 ft. 2/6.

DAPHNE (C.)

Sweetly fragrant and extremely ornamental shrub that prefers an easterly aspect and rich, well-drained soil.

Indica Rubra, E.—Red. Very sweetly perfumed. From 2/6.

Odorata, E.—Pink and white. 3 ft. From 2/6.



CUPRESSUS TORULOSA—Very distinctive. Hardy, too. An advanced specimen.

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells) (C.)

Dwarf spring-flowering shrubs which are highly recommended.

Candidissima, Fl. Pl., D.—White, semi-double flowers, very freely borne. 6 ft. 1/6.

Gracilis, D.—Long, arching sprays of dainty white flowers, good for cutting. 4 ft. 1/6.

Rosea, Fl. Pl., D.—White, with a row of pink outer petals. 3 ft. 1/6.

DIERVILLA (Weigelia) (C.)

Beautiful plants, flowering profusely; require but little attention; fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers in a variety of colours. Highly recommended.

Abel Carriere, D.—Light red. 6 ft. 2/-.

Amabilis, D.—Light pink. 6 ft. 2/-.

Candida, D.—Pure white. 6 ft. 2/-.

Eva Rathke, D.—Crimson. 6 ft. 2/-.

Styriaca, D.—Deep pink. 6 ft. 2/-.

DIOSMA (C.)

Ericoides (syn. *Coleonema alba*), E.—Charming little evergreen plant with light heather-like foliage and myriads of tiny white, starry flowers in September. 3 ft. 2/-.

Pulchra, E.—Habit of growth a little more spreading than the white variety. Masses of small mauve-pink flowers in late Winter and Spring. 3 ft. 2/-.

DIPLACUS (C. & H.)

Hybrida, E.—Orange flowers of rare beauty. 2 ft. 1/6.

Mrs. Scholes, E.—Dark crimson. 2 ft. 1/6.

DRACAENA (C. & H.)

Beautiful palm-like subjects, very hardy, and valuable for effect in large plantations.

Australis, E.—Long, very slender leaves. Useful tub subject, or specimen for spot planting. 10 ft. 2/-.

DURANTA

A family of pretty dwarf-growing shrubs, very free-flowering and quite hardy. Make good hedges; thrive in frost-free districts.

Plumierii, E.—Bright blue flowers; yellow berries. 6 ft. 1/6.

Plumierii Alba, E.—White flowers. 6 ft. 1/6.

Plumierii Variegata, E.—Silver and green foliage, blue flowers. 8 ft. 2/-.

ELAEAGNUS (C.)

Japonica Macrophylla Aurea Variegata, E.—Fine, hardy shrub; grows freely in any soil or situation. 6 ft. 2/-.

ELAEOCARPUS (C.)

Cyaneus (Blueberry Ash), E.—Fluffy white flowers followed by blue berries. Makes a beautiful specimen; highly recommended. 10 ft. 2/-.

ELM See ULMUS.**ENGLISH LAUREL**

See LAURUS.

ERICA (C.)

An extremely beautiful group of plants of the greatest value in the garden and for indoor decoration. The blooms, in very dainty colourings, last well in water. They thrive in sandy soil that has ample quantities of humus worked through to prevent drying out, which is fatal. The plants resent interference, and it is wise, therefore, not to cultivate the plants deeply at any time. They dislike lime. Suitable for cooler districts. 2/6 each.

Full List of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

ERIOSTEMON

Neufolium, E.—Beautiful native shrub, bearing dainty pale pink flowers. 3 ft. 2/-.

ERYTHRINA (H.)

Erythrinas are splendid subjects in large or small pleasure grounds. They thrive in the poorest soil—even in barren sand.

Blakeii, D.—Long spikes of crimson flowers. Dwarf growth. 6 ft. 2/6.

Corallodendron, D.—(Coral Tree.) Vivid red. Winter-flowering. 25 ft. 1/6.

Crista-Galli, D.—(Tree Cockscorn.) Bright, deep scarlet. 12 ft. 2/-.



ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA—Makes an ideal hedge where primness is not desired.

ESCALLONIA (C. & H.)

Amongst the hardiest and most reliable of all evergreens, they thrive everywhere. Plants stand cutting into shape for specimens, and make ideal hedges. The foliage is glossy and abundant. Strongly recommended. Summer flowering.

C. F. Ball, E.—Bright rosy crimson. 6 ft. 2/-.

Macrantha, E.—Spikes of waxy, pink flowers with bright, glossy foliage. One of the hardiest and most attractive shrubs in cultivation. 6 ft. 2/-.

Rockii, E.—Soft pale pink. 6 ft. 2/-.

EUCALYPTUS

Amongst the flowering trees Eucalyptus Fictifolia is one of the most beautiful, being a blaze of colour in Summer. As all plants of Fictifolia are grown from seed, we cannot guarantee the colours. They are various shades of scarlet, sometimes crimson and orange, and occasionally a plant will flower white.

Botryoides (False Mahogany), E.—Grows near the coast, and on river banks in sandy land. 60 ft. 1/6.

Calophylla Rosea, E.—Large trusses of bright pink flowers. 25 ft. 1/6.

Citriodora (The Lemon-scented Gum), E.—Slender, aromatic foliage. Silver-grey trunk and branches. Handsome subject. 75 ft. 1/6.

Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum), E.—White flowers. Quick-growing shelter tree. 100 ft. 1/6.

Fictifolia (W.A. Crimson Flowering Gum), E.—15 ft. 1/6.

Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum), E.—Rapid-growing shelter tree. 100 ft. 1/6.

Melliodora (Yellow Box), E.—Grows on poor hillside soil, but best growth is made in valleys. Timber very hard. 50 ft. 1/6.

Sideroxylon Rosea (Pink-flowering Ironbark), E.—Graceful drooping habit. Suitable for specimens or avenues. 30 ft. 1/6.

Torquata (Coral or Coolgardie Gum), E.—Low-growing. Produces blooms of rich orange-scarlet when quite young. 8 ft. 1/6.

EUGENIA (C.)

Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens. Most ornamental. Attractively coloured berries.

Pendula, E.—Purple berries. Drooping habit. 15 ft. 2/-.

Smithii (The well-known Lilli-Pilli), E.—20 ft. 2/-.

Ventenatti (Weeping Lilli-Pilli), E.—Graceful habit. 20 ft. 2/-.

EUONYMUS (C.)

A family of handsome shrubs with fine, shining foliage.

Europaeus, D.—Attractive Autumn foliage and scarlet-red berries. 10 ft. 2/-.

Japonica Aurea, E.—Green with gold variegations. 6 ft. 2/-.

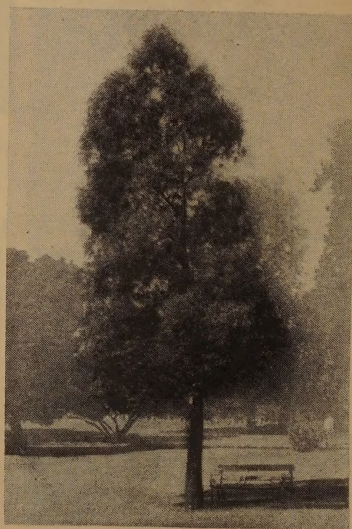
Ovatus Aurea, E.—Green with rich gold margin; compact growth. 4 ft. 2/-.

EUPATORIUM (H.)

Megalophyllum, E.—Large foliage and heads of bloom. Purple. Flowers nearer Spring. Thrives only in frost-free districts. 5 ft. 2/-.

EXOCHORDA (C.)

Grandiflora (Pearl Bush), D.—One of the loveliest shrubs in cultivation. In Spring, clusters of pearly-white flowers are borne in great profusion. Very highly recommended for a special position. 8 ft. 2/-.



EUCALYPTUS—Greets Summer with a blaze of colour. Flowers, buds and gum-nuts in profusion.

FAGUS (The Beech) (C.)

Beautiful deciduous trees with dense foliage in Spring and Summer. Only suitable for cold climates.

Sylvatica, D.—Handsome spreading habit. 60 ft. 3/6.

Sylvatica Purpurea, D.—Purple-leaved Beech. 50 ft. 7/6.

FEIJOA (C. & H.)

Sellowiana, E.—A fine shrub. Upper sides of leaves glossy, lower side silver-grey. Flowers white petals, forming a striking contrast with long, vivid red stamens. Edible green fruit is deliciously perfumed. Particularly hardy. Rapid grower. 10 ft. 2/.



GREVILLEA DALLACHIANA—Hardy and handsome. A most attractive dwarf subject

FICUS (H.)

Remarkable for their magnificent foliage. Useful evergreen shade trees.

Australis (Port Jackson Fig), E.—60 ft. 2/.

Benjamina (Weeping Fig), E.—Suitable for specimens or avenue planting in tropical areas. 40 ft. 3/6.

Hilli (Nitida), E.—Beautiful variety for street planting. 40 ft. 2/.

Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), E.—Magnificent tree of spreading habit; recommended for the hot districts. 100 ft. 2/.

FLAME TREE

See BRACHYCHITON.

FLOWERING ALMOND

See PRUNUS AMYGDALUS.

FLOWERING CHERRY

See PRUNUS SERRULATA.

FLOWERING CURRANT

See RIBES.

FLOWERING PEACH

See PRUNUS PERSICA.

FLOWERING PLUM

See PRUNUS.

FLOWERING QUINCE

See CYDONIA.

FORSYTHIA (C.)

Viridissima (Golden Bell), D.—Showy yellow winter-flowering shrub. 4 ft. 2/.

FRANGIPANI See PLUMIERIA.



GREVILLEA BANKSII-FORSTERII—Quaint crimson flowers with lovely foliage. Very picturesque.

FRAXINUS (Ash) (C.)

Hardy and handsome deciduous trees which prefer a cool climate.

Americana, D.—Lustrous green foliage. 30 ft. 2/6.

Excelsior (English Ash), D.—Dark green foliage. 50 ft. 2/6.

Excelsior Aurea (Golden Ash), D.—One of the finest ornamental trees. Golden trunk and branches, and from Spring to Autumn rich golden foliage. 30 ft. 2/6.

Ornus (Manna Ash), D.—White flowers with light green foliage. 30 ft. 2/6.

Oxycarpa (Desert Ash), D.—A graceful, small-leaved type that does well in the hotter districts. 15 ft. 2/6.

Raywoodii (Claret Ash), D.—The most gorgeous Autumn colouring of rich claret. 30 ft. 2/6.

GARDENIA (H.)

Evergreen dwarf-flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark, glossy green; lovely pure white flowers, delightfully fragrant; Globosa is a tall-growing shrub of great beauty. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm, well-drained situation.

Globosa, E.—Creamy-white, tube flowers, with wide mouth; handsome foliage; the hardest of the group. 8 ft. 2/.

Intermedia, E.—Fully double flowers of cream-white, richly perfumed. 3 ft. 2/.

Magnifica, E.—Glorious, fully double flowers of chalk white, very sweetly scented. 4 ft. 2/.

Radicans, E.—Ideal for rock garden work, in a warm, sheltered pocket. White, double flowers. 2 ft. 2/.

GENISTA See also CYTISUS.

Andreaea.

See CYTISUS ANDREANA.

Fragrans, E.—Pretty, hardy yellow flowering shrub. Good foliage. 6 ft. 2/.

GERALDTON WAX PLANT

See CHAMAELAUCIUM.

GINGKO See SALISBURIA.

GOLDFUSSIA (C. & H.)

Anisophylla, E.—Bright green foliage turns copper purple in cool districts; dainty lavender flowers. 3 ft. 1/6.

GORDONIA

Anomala (syn. *Camellia Axillaris*), E.—A very rare flowering shrub, producing large creamy white flowers with deep gold stamens in Spring. 10 ft. 3/.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM

Earlii, E.—Pretty red-flowering shrub; native of Queensland. 6 ft. 2/.

GREVILLEA (C. & H.)

Very handsome and hardy subjects. Useful in hot districts.

Banksii-Fosterii, E.—Foliage light and graceful, pea-green above, silver-green beneath. Large crimson flowers of quaint formation, borne in profusion in late Spring and Summer. Cut back after flowering. 8 ft. 2/.

Dallachiana, E.—Attractive dwarf shrub of bushy habit. Fine small foliage and rich red flowers with creamy centre. 3 ft. 2/.

Robusta (Silky Oak), E.—A great favourite. Very handsome fern-like foliage and rich orange flowers. Quick grower. 40 ft. 1/6.

GUAVA See PSIDIUM.

GUELDER ROSE

See VIBURNUM.

HABROTHAMNUS (C. & H.)

Elegans, E.—Showy soft-wooded shrub, allied to *Cestrum*, producing scarlet flowers in bunches during Winter. 6 ft. 2/.

HAKEA (C. & H.)

Eucalyptoides, E.—Magnificent native shrub with crimson flowers. Very hardy, 8 ft. 2/6.

Saligna, E.—Quaint white flowers, and bronze-tinted foliage. 15 ft. 2/.

HARPEPHYLLUM

Caffrum (Kaffir Plum), E.—Fine, large specimen tree. 40 ft. 2/.

HAWTHORN

See CRATAEGUS and PYRACANTHA.

HELIOTROPIUM (C.)

(Heliotropo-Cherry Pie.) Dwarf-growing, summer-flowering plants. Delightfully perfumed.

Aureum, E.—Golden foliage and dark lavender flowers. 2 ft. 1/6.

Lord Roberts, E.—Dark blue. 3 ft. 1/6.

Priapo, E.—Dark purple blue. 3 ft. 1/6.

Royal Highness, E.—Large pinkish mauve. Choice. 3 ft. 1/6.



HIBISCUS—Exotic blooms of gorgeous colour. Flowers freely in warm districts.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus are really indispensable in flower garden or shrubbery. They require little attention, grow well in any soil, and produce throughout the year masses of large flowers. The following varieties are very susceptible to frosts, and must be protected in cold climates.

(Continued on next page)

HIBISCUS — Continued from
previous page.**EVERGREEN TYPE.**

- Agnes Galt**—Cerule, shading to old rose; very large flowers. 8 ft. 2/-.
Apple Blossom—Pale pink. 10 ft. 2/-.
Conqueror—Buff yellow, crimson base. 2/-.
General Courtages—Scarlet. 8 ft. 2/-.
Gloria—Chinese orange. 8 ft. 2/-.
Hardwoodii—Beautiful pink. 12 ft. 2/-.
Island Empress—Rich pink, double. 6 ft. 2/-.
Julius Camfield—Crimson with maroon eye. 8 ft. 2/-.
Lambertii—Double crimson. 8 ft. 2/-.
Madeline Champion—Rich apricot with red eye. 8 ft. 2/-.
Peach Blow—Deep salmon-pink, semi-double, free-blooming. 6 ft. 2/-.
Rosy Morn—Old rose, with deeper veination; salmon old rose on reverse. 8 ft. 2/-.
Rose Scott—Rose-pink, dark centre. 8 ft. 2/-.
Tango Queen—A beautiful tango shade, quite distinct. 8 ft. 2/-.
Wilder's White—The flower is pure white, the buds have a faint flush of pink. 8 ft. 2/-.
DECIDUOUS TYPE.
Mutabilis (Rose of Sharon)—Large double white flowers, changing to pink as they age. 8 ft. 2/-.
HOLLY See ILEX.

HOLMSKIOLDIA (H.)
Sanguinea, E.—Brick-red flowers of unique form. An excellent shrub for frost-free districts. 8 ft. 2/-.
HORSE CHESTNUT
 See AESCULUS.

HYDRANGEA (C. & H.)

We grow the cream of the newest varieties; also the very best of those that have stood the test of time.
 The colourings depend on the soil—shades of mauve, purple and blue usually predominate in acid or iron soils, while clear pink to red, according to variety, are produced on soils that are alkaline.

We grow special plants of Hydrangeas to be in bloom in time for Christmas gifts, and we recommend reserving early in December requirements of particular varieties for delivery in the festive season. The most favoured are Parsival, Liebling, Caroline and Gertrude Glahn, pink and blue.
 Advanced Plants of sorts are available either in pots or tins from 5/- to 15/- each.

Altona	La Marne
Arthur Billard	La Mascotte
Caroline	Le Cagne
Deutschland	Liebling
Doumer	Mrs. A. Blandy
Freiza	Munster
Gertrude Glahn Blue	Parsival
Glory de Vendome	Prince Henry
Goliath	Rochambeau
Hamburg	Rombold
Henar Cayeau	Rosabella
Highland Empress	Snow Queen
Highland Queen	Wm. Pfitzer

Paniculata Grandiflora.—Entirely different—shrubby, hard-wooded and deciduous. Large panicles of creamy white flowers. 6 ft. 2/6.

HYMENOSPORUM

Flavum, E.—Yellow-flowering tree, resembling Pittosporum. 30 ft. 2/-.
JACARANDAS IN BLOOM—A GLORIOUS SIGHT



JUNIPERUS AFRICANUS—A popular conifer. Excellent for growing in tubs.

HYPERICUM (C. & H.)

Charming and very hardy dwarf shrubs, producing their flowers in great abundance.
Moserianum Tricolour, E.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Splendid for rockeries. 3 ft. 2/-.
Patulum Henryii, E.—Rich yellow flowers. 4 ft. 2/-.
IBOZA See MOSCHOSMA.

ILEX (Holly) (C.)
 A tribe of beautiful evergreen shrubs with bright foliage. Best in cool districts.
Aquifolium (English Holly), E.—Dark glossy leaves. 15 ft. 2/-.
Aurea (Golden Holly), E.—Splendid foliage marked with golden yellow. 10 ft. 3/6.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE
 See BRACHYCHITON.

INDIAN HAWTHORN
 See RHAPHIOLEPIS.

INDIGOFEA

Doua, D.—Indigo plant. Pretty dwarf shrub, with long sprays of rose-coloured blooms like Wistaria. 3 ft. 2/-.
INGA (Syn. Calliandra)
 Beautiful shrub, with Mimosa-like foliage.
Pulcherrima, E.—Scarlet tassel flower. 4 ft. 2/-.
IOCHROMA (C. & H.)
 Extremely hardy shrubs, with large foliage and tubular flowers.
Tubulosa, E.—Blue flowers. 6 ft. 2/-.
JACARANDA (H.)
 Magnificent tree; producing beautiful lavender flowers; graceful foliage.
Mimosaeifolia, D.—30 ft. 1/6.
JAPONICA See CYDONIA.

JASMINUM (C. & H.)

Very hardy evergreens, suitable for all districts.

Fruticans, E.—Yellow Jasmine. 8 ft. 2/-. (See also Climbers.)

JUDAS TREE See CERCIS.**JUNIPERUS**

These conifers are of less rapid growth than the Cypress, but they are very ornamental; form beautiful and distinctive specimens for planting on lawns, in shrubberies, or tubs.

Africanus, E.—Very compact and symmetrical. Foliage bluish green with silvery sheen. Makes splendid tub specimen. 12 ft. From 2/6 to 20/- each, according to size.

Chinensis Alba Variegata, E.—Silver variegated foliage. 20 ft. 2/6.

Chinensis Aurea, E.—Golden variegated foliage. 12 ft. From 3/6.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper), E.—Compact growing variety with dense silvery-grey foliage. 12 ft. 2/6 to 20/- each, according to size.

Virginiana, E.—Of variable habit, often pyramidal when young, becoming round-topped with age. 30 ft. From 2/6.

KALMIA (C.)

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel), E.—Delightful dwarf shrub of compact habit. Dark, glossy foliage, and delightful rose-pink flowers, shading to white. This is one of the most handsome of all shrubs for cooler districts. 5 ft. 5/- and 7/6.

KOELREUTERIA

Paniculata ("The Willow Pattern Tree"), D.—Graceful subject with ornamental foliage colouring richly in Autumn. Flowers yellow during Summer. Likes a sunny position. 15 to 20 ft. From open ground in Winter only. 2/-.
KURRAJONG See STERCULIA.

LABURNUM

Vulgaris (syn. *Cystisus Laburnum*) (English Golden Chain), D.—Handsome tree, bearing racemes of rich golden flowers. 15 ft. 2/-.
LAGERSTROEMIA, RED—Very spectacular. Flowers freely in almost any climate.



Your Opportunity!

Anderson's 1941 Shrub Collections

FOR TEMPERATE ZONES

Here's your chance to make a really fine showing with Shrubs—for a minimum outlay. Buy one of these special Collections offered by Anderson's. Save as much as 2/- on a 12/6 Collection. Make your choice according to the types of Shrubs you require, and order your Collection by number:—

1

MEDIUM-GROWING SHRUBS

If you want a good selection of shrubs to grow to medium height, choose this superb collection. With the price you'd normally pay cut to 10/6, it's a snap! Rich green foliage—a range of colourful flowers—flaming yellows to soft pinks, purples to pure whites.

Gardenia intermedia	2 0
Veronica, Blue Gem	1 9
Lasiandra, Macrantha grandiflora	2 0
Genista fragrans	2 0
Leptospermum sandersii	2 0
Clerodendron ugandense	2 0

Catalogue value 11 9

10'6
You Save 1'3

2

TALLER-GROWING SHRUBS

Now for the taller varieties. Here's a saving of 2/- on this fine collection—full 12/6 Catalogue value for 10/6. If your home needs a set of tall shrubs to set it off (and what home doesn't), order Anderson's Shrub Collection No. 2.

Nerium, Mrs. F. Roeding	2 0
Lagerstroemia, Flos Reginae	2 0
Hibiscus, Island Empress	2 0
Tecoma velutina	2 0
Cassia candelleana	2 0
Brunfelsia latifolia	2 6

Catalogue value 12 6

10'6
You Save 2'

3

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS

Add a touch of colour. This collection of 5 Berry-bearing Shrubs is brought together specially to charm! They are all splendid bearers—and at 8/- they show you a saving of 1/6 on the Catalogue value. Order Shrub Collection No. 3.

Ochna serrulata	2 0
Pyracantha, coccinea lalandii	2 0
Crataegus crenulata	1 6
Cotoneaster franchetti	2 0
Cotoneaster serotina	2 0

Catalogue value 9 6

8'6
You Save 1'6

For good measure we will forward with each Collection a complete set of growing instructions.

FREIGHT EXTRA: Please add freight when ordering these special Shrub Collections.

Colour for Sale!

GREAT BRIGHT FLOWER SPIKES

An Invitation to Grow GLADIOLI

We're not selling dull brown Gladioli corms—but **colour!** For your garden! Great sword spikes of flowers that put the rainbow superbly through its paces—prize Gladioli. No other flower can show so many amazing tints—so audaciously combined. It is nothing for a Gladiolus to contrast four unrelated shades in the one flower. And where else do

you find such unexpectedly lovely colour mixing as a true glowing salmon pink, overlaid with a misty lavender-grey? Each flower is distinct and gorgeous. The House of Anderson guarantees—unreservedly—that every Gladiolus bulb named in these pages is a perfect hand-picked specimen, healthy, hardy, and ready (with your co-operation) to produce tall

spikes and magnificent blooms. Picture—say, the path, leading to your door, fringed with these colour-rich "sword lilies" (for that is their English name). An inviting picture, isn't it? And an expensive prospect? No, not necessarily—not if you intend to invest in our super All-Colour Selections. (You will find them listed below.)

A Real Surprise Packet!—Special Offer of

Anderson's Superb All Colours Gladioli Mixture

The gardener who takes advantage of this special offer will find that what he has purchased is more than a mixture; it is a collection of magnificent bulbs. Many of the spikes will actually prove to be well up to exhibition standard.

The story behind the offer is this: The Superb All Colours Mixture consists of excellent unnamed varieties too close in their character and colour to existing kinds to be listed separately—AS WELL AS splendid named Gladioli of which we have too large a quantity in stock.

Given good soil and the cultural conditions we outline on Page 46, Anderson's Superb All Colours Mixture will surprise you with its magnificent display. You will find it unrivalled in colour range and in perfection of form.

The cost is almost absurdly small—well within the easy reach of every gardener who is anxious for quality plus quantity. As demand for this collection is always heavy, we suggest safeguarding your own interest by an early order.

We recommend this mixture to our customers with complete confidence in its excellence and beauty. Each bulb is a sound, clean, hand-picked specimen.

Prices: 3d. each (Post 2d. extra).
2/6 per dozen (Post 1/- extra).
17/6 per 100 (Post 2/9 extra).

These postage rates apply to New South Wales. For Interstate rates, see below.

We will gladly pay postage on all orders of 20/- and over for NAMED Gladioli. Postage should be added for smaller orders, and orders for MIXED Gladioli, at the following rates:
NEW SOUTH WALES—2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/- for 12 bulbs; 2/- for 50 bulbs; 2/9 for 100 bulbs.
INTERSTATE—2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/6 for 12 bulbs; 3/6 for 50 bulbs; 5/- for 100 bulbs.
MAIL TRAIN FREIGHTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES are—12 bulbs for 9d.; 50 bulbs for 1/6; 100 bulbs for 2/6.
PLEASE BE SURE TO STATE NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.

Have You Any Ideas About DELPHINIUMS?

We have lots. There's always a fascination about a **blue** flower—perhaps because it's a colour we associate with wide waters and high skies—but not with the rich brown earth. But about these Delphiniums—Our 1941 "crowns" are exceptionally good. We'd like to tell you about the kind of plants they'll grow into, but we feel we've already been rather adjectival in this catalogue. (It's the fault of the Gladioli—flowers that simply demand the superlatives in your vocabulary.) But these Delphiniums—they aren't "gorgeous"

or "magnificent." They're nicer. A Gladiolus just magnetises you with colour—but the cool and lovely Delphinium is a flower that you recognise like a personal friend. It has an affinity with crazy paths. When you see it massing its idyllic blue along some border, you're willing to believe that the people behind that garden are pleasant people. Delphiniums are easy to live with. Their atmosphere is part of the tranquil magic of Shakespearean cottage gardens, and the peace that is rural England. Fortunately they like the

Australian sunshine, too; and their colour gamut swings from a pale, powdery blue to a dark and glorious purple.

These "crowns" we have on hand—they're firm and thick; they show a fine set of roots; they're ready to shoot—**now**. If you plant them in good rich soil of medium texture, made up with plenty of well-decayed manure and with ample lime worked through, then these Anderson Delphiniums (which will be yours by then) will make a magnificent display.



LOVELIEST VIOLET of All Time



The "Blue Danube." Magic words! Picture the gay Vienna of 1867. Happy faces . . . laughing eyes . . . waltzing couples. . . That's the romantic setting into which Anderson's "Blue Danube" Violet should have been born.

But this violet was undreamt of then. It's NEW! "Blue Danube" is a fresh variety—the loveliest of all time. Anderson's announce it with pleasure and justifiable pride.

Flowers are large . . . stems are strong . . . and the colour both brilliant and deep. The perfume is Violet at its grandest; exquisite . . . heavy . . . delightful. "Blue Danube" flowers magnificently, with florets lifted well above the foliage.

On sheer merit, "Blue Danube" will rank first amongst these universal favourites. It is a local strain, bred to thrive in our climate, and in local soils.

Grow "Blue Danube" in profusion.

3/- dozen, 20/- 100 (please add freight).

DELPHINIUM CROWNS AVAILABLE IN MIXED COLOURS ONLY:
6d. each (Post 3d. extra); 5/6 per dozen (Post 1/6 extra).

These postage rates apply to New South Wales only. Interstate postage and rail rates are slightly higher.

For further particulars and general list of Gladioli, see special section, pages 46-48.

Luscious and Flavoursome

FRUIT FIT FOR A KING



Wait Till You Taste the HAWKESBURY STRAWBERRY!

There never was a strawberry quite like the Hawkesbury—certainly never one quite so luscious and flavoursome.

The Hawkesbury yields abundantly those big shapely strawberries, rosy-red and rich.

Plants are sturdy, freely branching and manageable. The berries are held well off the ground—so gathering is easy. When you can treat your guests to Hawkesbury Strawberries from your own garden you'll know why we think so much of this variety.

Plant now. Concentrate on the Hawkesbury. Strawberry-growing is well worth while with this famous variety—not only for the abundant yield, but for the sheer prestige you get in growing these beauties!

1/6 dozen, 10/- 100 (please add freight, 9d. dozen, 2/- 100).

PRICES for
Lisbon Lemon
and
Washington Navel
Orange:
2/6 each;
27/- doz.

For list of other varieties,
see page 44.

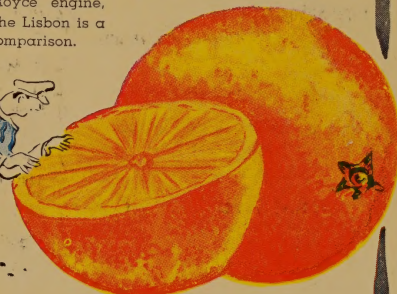


Chefs prefer the LISBON LEMON

Lisbon Lemons have the thinnest rinds in the world; and the less rind, the more juice. In other words, they are economical. But overriding the fact of economy, is the vital question of **flavour**. And not only is the Lisbon Lemon the most juicy of all these pale cool fruits, but it has such a clean, bitter-sweet piquancy. A Lisbon Lemon has a smooth, unblemished skin. And a very fine colour.

They are not very large lemons (they don't have to be, they are so full of juice and flavour), but they add to their other recommendations that of being a good cropper. And for those of you who love the trim appearance of your garden, it is a very striking tree. Green, cool, shady, with a rich white blossom whose fragrance is only equalled by the haunting scent of the orange flower.

Grow lemons—preferably the sturdy, free-bearing Lisbon. Like a Rolls-Royce engine, or Irish linen, the Lisbon is a standard of comparison.



"No pips for me," says the WASHINGTON NAVEL

In the name of George Washington (who never told a lie) we declare that you never tasted a better Navel Orange than this. In fact, most garden text books state—flatly and firmly—that here you have the best Navel Orange of them all.

Juicy. A big golden meal in itself. With a flavour that merits a tuck of trumpets. Peel off the firm, clear rind. You discover big quarters, simply bursting with cool, golden goodness. Luscious? Mmmm. Satisfying? Mmmm, again. Refreshing? We suggest you ask the man who grows one.

And then, of course, there's size. Like all good Navels, it's an outside. A few Washingtons and it's child's play to supply the family with **fresh** orange juice.

Remember the cult of the orange has the same fine effects on the adult system as it has on the children. And since we all need health, why not have it packed for you, by Nature, in golden juices inside a golden skin?

As a parting salute, two more good points of the grand Washington Navel: Welcome it into your garden as ornament, because it's a noble-looking tree. And its yield is bigger, as well as better.

LAGERSTROEMIA
(Crepe Myrtle) (C. & H.)

These splendid, free-flowering, deciduous shrubs respond to almost any climatic conditions, providing the soil is well-cultivated and ample quantities of properly decayed manure are available. The full, rounded flower trusses are most spectacular.

Eavesii, D.—Large clusters of soft heliotrope. 8 ft. 2/-.
Flos Reginae, D.—Rich, bright pink. Almost sub-tree habit. Highly recommended. 12 ft. 2/-.

Indica Rubra, D.—One of the finest flowering subjects in cultivation, spreading habit; sub-tree up to 20 ft. 2/-.

Ovalifolia, D.—Pleasing mauve flower. 10 ft. 2/-.

LAGUNARIA (C. & H.)

Patersonii (syn. *Fugosia Patersonii*) (Pyramid Tree), E.—Erect habit of greyish-green foliage and quaint, deep rose-pink flowers. Extremely hardy, quick-growing and of fine symmetrical growth. Splendid ornamental shade tree. 30 ft. 2/-.

LANTANA (C. & H.)

Splendid flowering shrubs, thriving well anywhere. All evergreens in warm districts.

Chelsea Gem, E.—Orange and red. 4 ft. 1/-.

Drup d'Or, E.—Yellow. 3 ft. 1/-.

Sellowiana, E.—Mauve, trailing habit. 4 ft. 1/-.

Souv. de L'Exposition, E.—White. 4 ft. 1/-.

LASIANDRA (Syn. Tibouchina)

Free-flowering shrubs, producing lovely single flowers; requires sheltered situation.

Edwardii, E.—Dwarf habit and free-blooming; flowers dark violet. 6 ft. 2/-.

Macrantha Grandiflora, E.—Rich purple flowers, 6 inches across. 6 ft. 2/-.

Rosea, E.—Pink; very profuse bloomer. 4 ft. 2/-.

LAUROCERASUS (C.)

The Laurels are old favourites. They thrive here if planted in good strong soil, and make splendid hedges.

Officinalis (English Laurel), E.—Lustrous leaves. 20 ft. 2/-.

LAURUS (C.)

Nobilis (Sweet Bay), E.—The True Laurel; a beautiful evergreen, the leaves having strong seasoning properties. 10 ft. 2/-.

LEONOTUS (C. & H.)

Leonurus (Lion's Tail), E.—A hardy shrub, bearing a large crop of orange-coloured flowers. Very hardy. 4 ft. 1/6.

LEPTOSPERMUM (C. & H.)

Nicholii (Crimson Manuka), E.—A rare New Zealand shrub, with rich ruby crimson flowers. Fine metallic red foliage. 6 ft. 2/-.

Sandersii, E.—Large pink flowers; extra good in every way. 5 ft. 2/-.

Scoparium Roseum, Fl. Pl., E.—Double pink. 6 ft. 2/-.

LIBOCDRUS (C.)

De Currens, E.—Grey-green foliage, tall, slender growth. 50 ft. 5/-.

Doniana, E.—Rare conifer; attractive light green crinkled foliage; narrow, upright growth. 20 ft. 5/-.

LIBONIA

Floribunda, E.—Free-flowering dwarf shrub; scarlet and yellow flower. 2½ ft. 1/6.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet) (C. & H.)

A family of extremely hardy evergreen shrubs, too well-known to need description.

Lucidum—Large dark green leaves. 20 ft. in pots 1/- and 1/6 each.

Ovalifolium Aureum—Small-leaved type, richly variegated gold. 5 ft. In pots 1/- and 1/6 each.

Vulgare Sempervirens—Small green-leaved type, usually used for hedges. 8 ft. In pots 1/- and 1/6 each.

Special price for quantities from open ground (see Hedge Section).



LASIANDRA MACRANTHA GRANDIFLORA—One of our loveliest evergreens. Blooms are richly coloured and large.

LILAC See SYRINGA.

LILLI PILLI See EUGENIA.

LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE See CLETHRA.

LINUM

Trigynum, E.—Producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in Winter. Rather subject to severe frosts. 3 ft. 2/-.

LIQUIDAMBAR (C.)

Styraciflua, D.—The Sweet Gum Tree, with most beautiful Autumn-tinted foliage. 40 ft. 2/-.

LIRIODENDRON

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree), D.—Hardy, handsome tree. Tulip-shaped flowers, green marked with orange. 30 ft. From 2/6.

LONICERA (Honey Suckle) (C. & H.)

Caprifolium, D.—True English Honeysuckle; pink and white. 6 ft. 2/-.

Fragrantissima, E.—White shrubby Honeysuckle. Winter-flowering. 6 ft. 2/-.

LOPHOSTEMON

See *TRISTANIA CONFERTA*.

LUCULIA

Gratissima, E.—Lovely heads of blooms, produced in Winter, are a delightful shade of rose-pink, like extra large *Bouvardia* flowers. Richly fragrant. Foliage turns glorious bronze shade in Winter. Plant in an easterly position, sheltered from heat and winds. Will not stand severe frost. 8 ft. 2/-.

MACADAMIA

(Queensland Nut)

Ternifolia, E.—Dark green, attractive foliage, and heavy crops of nuts when once established. Will not stand severe frost. Splendid tree. 40 ft. 2/-.

MAGNOLIA (C.)

The Magnolias are grand ornamental subjects, bearing blooms profusely, and having most attractive foliage. Deciduous varieties flower in Spring.

Fuscata, E.—Makes a shapely specimen with abundant glossy green foliage and numerous richly perfumed flowers in Spring and early Summer. One plant will scent the whole garden, hence the name, "Port Wine Magnolia." 6 ft. 2/6.

Advanced Plants—5/-, 7/6 and 12/6.

Grandiflora, E.—This magnificent white-flowering specimen is extremely hardy and ideal for shade. We recommend it to every home as being one of the finest trees. Summer-flowering. 25 ft. 2/6.

Advanced Plants, 5/- and 8/6.

We can also supply the following deciduous varieties: *Alexandrina*, Kobus, *Lennei*, *Obovata Purpurea*, *Parviflora*, *Soulangeana* and *Soulangeana Nigra*—5/-, *Speciosa*, 7/6.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE

See *SALISBURIA*.

MALUS (Crab Apple)

See *PYRUS MALUS*.

MAPLES See ACER

MAY See SPIRAEA.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Extremely hardy, magnificent blooms. Ideal for shade.

MELALEUCA (C. & H.)

These hardy native subjects respond to almost any soil and situation and conditions of growth. The two first-named types are ideal for training as wall-furnishing plants, while *Leucodendron* makes one of the finest small-growing shade trees.

Hypericifolia, E.—Scarlet flowers and fine, pleasing foliage. 8 ft. 2/-.

Lateritia (Robin Red-breast Tree), E.—Orange-scarlet blooms. 8 ft. 2/-.

Leucodendron (Paper Bark Tree), E.—A splendid subject. 30 ft. 2/-.

MELIA**(C. & H.)**

Azederach (Chinese White Cedar), D.—Suitable for street and ornamental planting. Good shade tree. 25 ft. 2/-.

Advanced Plants from open ground available in Winter. 5/-.

MELOSTOMA**(H.)**

Asperum, E.—A very free-flowering shrub of the Lasiandra family, bearing purple flowers. Neat, compact growth and pretty foliage. Flowers Autumn and Winter. 4 ft. 2/-.

METROSIDEROS

Tomentosa (N.Z. Christmas Tree), E.—Vivid blood-red flowers, somewhat similar to the Scarlet Gum, but very much harder and growing to better shape than the Eucalyptus. Recommended as specimen for large lawns. Ideal for avenue planting. Will thrive even when salt spray touches the foliage. 20 ft. 2/-.

MOCK ORANGE

See PHILADELPHUS.

MOSCHOSMA (Iboza)

Riparium (Musk Flower), E.—Beautiful dwarf shrub, lavender-pink flowers. Very highly perfumed. Prefers a warm, sheltered position. Flowers in Winter. 4 ft. 1/6.

MURRAYA**(C. & H.)**

Exotica, E.—Beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub with white flowers, perfumed like orange-blossom; glossy foliage. 6 ft. 2/-.

MUSSAENDA

Froncosa, E.—Flowers, orange backed with glistening white leaf. Beautiful shrub for frost-free situations. Very conspicuous. Northerly aspect best. 6 ft. 2/-.

NANDINA**(C. & H.)**

Domestica, E.—Pretty, hardy, dwarf shrub with clusters of flowers and very graceful foliage. Excellent spot plant. 5 ft. 2/-.

NERIUM (Oleander)**(C. & H.)**

This group of flowering shrubs can hardly be surpassed for growing in hot western districts, where dust and drought are forces to be reckoned with. They flower freely, and with a minimum of care will respond admirably to the most adverse conditions. They may be used as screens, garden break-winds or as individual specimens, but we do not advise them for places where stock of any kind would be likely to eat the foliage.

We recommend them also for coastal districts.

Dr. Gollin, E.—Deep rosy red, single. 6 ft. 2/-.

Luteum Plenum, E.—Semi-double, creamy yellow. 6 ft. 2/-.

Madonna Grandiflora, E.—Very large, semi-double, white. 6 ft. 2/-.

Monsieur Belcaquer, E.—Single pink. 6 ft. 2/-.

Mrs. F. Roeding, E.—Double salmon, pretty and distinct. 6 ft. 2/-.

Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.—Rich dark crimson, single. 6 ft. 2/-.

Splendens, E.—Very large double pink. 10 ft. 2/-.

NEW ZEALAND**CHRISTMAS TREE**

See METROSIDEROS.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY**PEA** See CLIANTHUS.**OAK**

See QUERCUS.

OCHNA

Serrulata (var. multiflora), E.—Beautiful dwarf, compact shrub; handsome foliage and bearing myriads of bright yellow flowers, adorned with three-lobed calyx of bright red, adorned with green berries which later turn black. Suitable for hedges, for massing, or as single specimens. Highly recommended as novel and most attractive, though at first of rather slow growth. 6 ft. 2/-.

OLEA

Europea (The Common Olive), E.—Fine, dense, dark green foliage. Suitable for hedges. 20 ft. In pots only. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

OLEANDER See NERIUM.**OSMANTHUS**

Fragnans, E.—Small, white, richly-perfumed flowers in Autumn and Winter. Handsome foliage; excellent habit. Highly recommended. 6 ft. 2/-.

PAULOWNIA

Imperialis (Empress Tree), D.—Rich, blue, Gloxinia-like flowers. Handsome, broad foliage. Makes a magnificent specimen. 20 ft. 3/-.

PEARL BUSH

See EXOCHORDA.



PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS is hardy. Blooms in Summer.

PENTAPTERYGUM

Serpens, E.—Tubular red flowers, borne on arching branches. 3 ft. 2/-.

PEPPER TREE See SCHINUS.**PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange) (C. & H.)**

Mexicanus, E.—Large creamy-white perfumed flowers in Summer. 3 ft. 2/-.

Virginalis, D.—Long arching branches carrying sprays of large white semi-double perfumed flowers. 5 ft. 2/-.

PHOTINIA

Fine, hardy, evergreen shrubs of compact habit.

Glabra Rubens, E.—Beautiful, glossy foliage, the young tips of which are tinted bright ruby. Attractive, slender habit of growth; forms a fine hedge, particularly in cooler districts. 8 ft. 2/-.

Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn), E.—Deep green serrated foliage. Very hardy and of particularly dense, robust habit. Makes excellent wind-break. 15 ft. 2/-.

PINUS

This group of Conifers includes some of the finest trees in cultivation. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for large lawns, avenues, or for break-winds.

Canariensis (Canary Pine), E.—Fine silvery foliage. 40 ft. 2/-.

Insignis (syn. *Radiata*) (Californian Pine), E.—Splendid for wind-breaks, shelter-belts, etc. Rapid grower. 100 ft. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

PITTOSPORUM**(C. & H.)**

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and make fine specimens in the Shrubbery. *Undulatum*, *Eugenioides* and *Eugenioides Variegatum* are suitable for ornamental hedges. Flowering Spring and Summer.

Crassaeifolium, E.—Glossy foliage, not subject to borer. Suitable for sea coast planting. 15 ft. 2/-.

Eugenioides, E.—Foliage nicely crimped. 15 ft. 2/-.

Eugenioides Variegatum, E.—Fine glossy foliage, light green variegated silver. 15 ft. 2/-.

Rhombifolium, E.—Diamond-leaved Pittosporum. Large clusters of orange berries appear after flowering. 15 ft. 2/-.

Undulatum, E.—The so-called "Victorian Laurel," producing creamy white, sweet-scented flowers. 20 ft. 2/-.

PLATANUS**(C.)**

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree)—Most handsome deciduous tree, suitable for avenue or pleasure-ground planting. Quick-growing and splendid shade tree. 50 ft. 2/- each.

PLECTRANTHUS

Saccatus, E.—Dwarf-growing. Flowers of a clear blue shade in Autumn. 3 ft. 1/6.

PLUMBAGO**(C. & H.)**

Capensis, E.—Lavender-blue. 5 ft. 1/6.

PLUMIERIA**(H.)**

Recommended where frosts are not severe. Plant on north or west side of building.

Acutifolia (Frangipanni), D.—Creamy flowers with yellow centre. Delightful perfume. From 2/- upwards.

Rosea—The pink Frangipanni; similar in form to the popular cream. It blooms freely in clusters. From 3/6.

PODALYRIA

Grandiflora, E.—Beautiful pink pea-shaped flowers borne in the greatest profusion; pleasing silver foliage. 6 ft. 2/-.

PODOCARPUS**(C. & H.)**

Elatus, E.—One of our most beautiful trees, with deep, green foliage. Its symmetrical habit makes this conifer one of the finest for specimen planting. Strong and healthy. Suitable for all districts. 30 ft. 2/-.

POINCIANA**(H.)**

Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Tree), D.—Small-petalled yellow flowers, with long drooping stamens of red. Fine, feathery foliage; loves a warm situation. 10 ft. 2/-.

POINSETTIA**(H.)**

Fulcherria, D.—Late winter-flowering shrub, producing beautiful, bright crimson bracts, a foot across, on the points of the current season's growth. Light green leaves follow the florets. Prefers a warm situation. 12 ft. 1/6.

POMEGRANATE See PUNICA.

POPULUS (The Poplar)

This family is without doubt one of the most beautiful for avenue or street planting. It thrives to perfection in any part, providing it gets plenty of water and just ordinary attention.

Alba (The Silver Poplar), D.—Silvery foliage. 40 ft. 2/.

Alba Bellecana (The Silver Leaf Lombardy Poplar), D.—Slender, upright growth. 40 ft. 2/.

Alba Richardii, D.—Foliage bright gold shot with green above, silver-white beneath. A small-growing variety of great beauty. 2/.

Canadensis Aurea (The Golden Poplar), D.—Golden leaves. 25 ft. 2/6.

Deltoidea, D.—Large-leaved variety. 40 ft. 2/.

Dilitata (syn. *Pyramidalis*), D.—The handsome upright, pencil-shaped Lombardy Poplar; should be featured in every garden where possible. 60 ft. 2/.

Yunnanense, D.—Spreading type of particularly fast-growing habit; distinct red veining in the large leaves. 30 ft. 2/.

PRIVET See LIGUSTRUM.

PROSTANTHERA

Lasiacanthos, E.—Dainty mauve flowers and most attractive foliage. Flowers in Spring. 8 ft. 2/.

Ovalifolia (The Mint Bush), E.—A native shrub of highest excellence. Rich purple blooms in greatest profusion during Spring. 8 ft. 2/.

PROTEA (H.)

Mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle), E.—Rich pink and yellow. Curious flowers in Spring; likes a warm situation. 8 ft. 2/6.

PRUNOPITYS

Elegans (Plum Fir), E.—Bears a small fruit like a white grape. Attractive light green 'fir'-like foliage. 40 ft. 2/.

PRUNUS (C.)

The latest botanical works now group these beautiful flowering and foliage shrubs under the headings as set out hereunder. All varieties listed are deciduous, and flower in Spring.

These plants are supplied from open ground in Winter only. Advanced specimens of certain kinds available in tins at other seasons of the year.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond).

Pollardii, D.—Pink. 10 ft. 2/6.

PERSICA (Flowering Peach).

Available in double white, double pale pink, double pink, double red, white and pink flaked. 2/6.

PRUNUS (Flowering Plum) (D).

Biricaena, Fl. Pl.—Double, bright rose; light purple foliage. 10 ft. 2/6.

Pissardi Nigra—Deep rich purple-red foliage and pale rose flowers. 12 ft. 2/6.

Sinensis Alba—Double white flowers closely ranged on the stem. 5 ft. 2/6.

Sinensis Rosea, Fl. Pl.—Double rose-pink flowers. 5 ft. 2/6.

Triloba—Double deep rose-pink. Bushy habit. 5 ft. 2/6.

Vesuvius—Large purple leaves. 10 ft. 2/6.

PRUNUS MUME (Flowering Apricot), D.—Double white, double pink and double red. 2/6.

SERRULATA (Pseudo Cerasus) (Double-Flowering Cherry).

Japanese double-flowering Cherries are the wish to have. Suitable for cool districts. From 3/6 each.

most beautiful flowering shrubs one could



LOMBARDY POPLAR—On the avenue—
this has few equals.

PSIDIUM (Guava) (C. & H.)

The young foliage is delightfully tinted, becoming lustrous green as it matures. Makes a fine specimen and thrives in deep, free soils where light frosts only occur.

Cattleyanum (Purple or Cherry Guava), E.—Bears two crops a year. Fruit rich flavour. Makes excellent jelly and preserves. 8 ft. 2/.

PUNICA

Hardy, deciduous, bushy shrubs, with large attractive red flowers and edible fruits.

Granatum, Fl. Pl., D.—Double scarlet. Attractive foliage. 8 ft. 2/.

Nana Compacta, Fl. Pl., D.—Delightful miniature subject for edgings and rockeries. 2 ft. 2/.

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Hawthorn) (C.)

These subjects are excellent for hedges or for using as specimens on lawns and shrub-beries, or in garden beds where the creamy blossoms show to advantage against the glossy foliage, and are followed by clusters of vivid berries of varying shades. Closely allied to the *Crataegus* group.

Angustifolia, E.—Bright orange berries. Symmetrical growth. 6 ft. 2/.

Coccinea Lalandii, E.—Large, flat, deep orange-red berries. Upright growth. 8 ft. 2/.

Crenulata (syn. *Crataegus crenulata*), E.—A splendid hedge subject. Bright seedling-wax red berries. 6 ft. 1/6 each, 16/- dozen.

Rogersiana Flava, E.—The branches are covered with lovely golden-yellow berries; colour early and hang well. 6 ft. 2/.

Yunnanensis, E.—Splendid for growing on banks where its long trailers of bright red berries are seen to advantage. 8 ft. 2/.

PYRAMID TREE

See LAGUNARIA.

PYTUS MALUS (The Crab Apple)

Single and double-flowering varieties. 2/6.

PYRUS SORBUS (C.)

Aucuparia (Mountain Ash or Roman Tree), D.—Splendid subject with handsome foliage, which colours in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by clusters of attractive orange berries. 30 ft. From 2/6.

QUEENSLAND NUT

See MACADAMIA.

QUERCUS (The Oak) (C.)

Grand ornamental trees for parks and pleasure grounds; suitable for even the coldest climates.

Americana Rubra, D.—Probably the best of the scarlet oaks. 30 ft. 2/6.

Coccinea, D.—A splendid variety, turning rich crimson in Autumn. 50 ft. 2/6.

Falustris (The Pin Oak), D.—Fine-leaved form that colours bright crimson in Autumn. 40 ft. 2/6.

Robur (English Oak), D.—Very sturdy branching variety. 60 ft. 2/6.

Virens (Evergreen Oak), E.—Large-growing tree with stout, spreading branches. 40 ft. 2/6.

RETINOSPORA

Most distinctive and elegant subjects, suitable for small gardens, as they are of rather slow growth. They make ideal specimen plants—amongst the very finest of the Conifer family.

Ericoides, E.—Fine, compact growth in conical form, with fine, bronze-red foliage. 12 ft. 2/6.

Obtusa Crippsii, E.—Richly-coloured golden form of the preceding variety. 4 ft. 3/6.

Obtusa Nana, E.—Dwarf-growing with dark green foliage. Suitable for rockeries. 6 ft. 3/6.

Obtusa Nana Aurea, E.—A slow-growing, dwarf variety with beautiful golden foliage. Ideal for the rock garden, or as a small specimen. 4 ft. From 3/6 each.

Plumosa, E.—Fine feathery foliage; symmetrical habit. 10 ft. 2/6.

Plumosa Aurea, E.—Makes an attractive specimen for tubs or open ground. Beautiful golden foliage. 10 ft. 2/6.

Squarrosa, E.—Feathery bluish-green foliage. A most attractive and desirable variety. 20 ft. 2/6.



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDII
Grows readily in open situations. Brilliant
berries follow soft, creamy blossoms.



RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA AUREA
—A dwarf variety with beautiful golden foliage.

RHAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn) (C. & H.)

Hardy, evergreen, free-flowering shrubs, suitable for specimens or for forming hedges. All varieties bear white flowers in early Summer.

Fergusoni, E.—Dwarf-growing form; the ideal type for tub work or for a low ornamental hedge up to 3 ft. Splendid also for rock garden work. 2/.

Indica, E.—8 ft. 2/.

Ovata, E.—Rounded foliage. 4 ft. 2/.

RHODODENDRON (C.)

These hard-wooded evergreen shrubs thrive in the cooler districts; they bear magnificent trusses of brilliantly-coloured flowers, forming a glorious and colourful spectacle in Springtime, especially when planted in conjunction with Azaleas.

Rhododendrons respond to soil conditions similar to those required by Azaleas, i.e., porous sandy soil with ample quantities of humus, thoroughly decomposed vegetable matter, or well-decayed manure. They dislike lime, and should not be allowed to dry out. Available from 7/6 upwards.

Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

RHUS or SUMACH (C.)

Ornamental shrub with foliage that assumes most brilliant tints in Autumn. This shrub should be very carefully handled on account of its liability to cause skin disease.

Cotinus (Smoke Plant), D.—Rounded leaves, colouring in Autumn. 5 ft. 2/.

Succedanea, D.—Hardy shrub with beautiful foliage turning bright crimson in Autumn. 10 ft. 2/.

RIBES

Sanguineum (Flowering Currant), D.—Deep pink flowers in Spring. 5 ft. 2/.

RONDELETIA (H.)

Amoena, E.—Handsome, compact-growing shrub with pleasing foliage and clusters of beautiful salmon-pink flowers. Suitable for warm, frost-free situations only. 8 ft. 2/.

Strigosa, E.—Long arching canes, bunches of bright crimson flowers in Spring and Summer. Prefers warm situation. 5 ft. 2/.

ROSMARINUS (C. & H.)

Officialis (Rosemary), E.—Splendid for low hedges, garden breaks, or for forming edgings. Dark foliage and lavender flowers. 4 ft. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

ROWAN TREE

See **PYRUS AUCUPARIA**.

RUELLIA

Attractive subjects for the flower border. Requires some little protection from frost.

Macrantha, E.—Rosy-purple flowers. 4 ft. 1/6.

RUSSELLIA

Juncea, E.—Rush-like leaves and fine tubular scarlet flowers. Very ornamental; suitable for outdoor culture. 4 ft. 2/.

SALISBURIA (C.)

Adiantifolia (syn. *Ginkgo Biloba*) (Maiden Hair Tree), D.—A fine tree with foliage somewhat resembling very large Maiden-hair Fern. 30 ft. 2/6.

SALIX (Willow) (C. & H.)

These trees thrive in light, moist soil, and will grow best near ponds and watercourses—even in water if not too deep.

Babylonica, D.—Weeping Willow. 30 ft. 1/6.

Coprea (Pussy Willow), D.—Long canes with large silky buds in Spring. 30 ft. 1/6.

Multinervis, D.—Kitten Willow; similar to the Pussy Willow. 10 ft. 1/6.

Vitellina Aurea (Golden Willow), D.—Handsome golden branches and fine foliage. Upright habit. 25 ft. 1/6.

SAPIUM (C.)

Sebiferum, D.—Small, rounded foliage that colours richly in Autumn, particularly in cold districts. Grows 20 ft. 2/.



RHODODENDRON—A glorious and colourful spectacle in Springtime. Blends well with Azaleas.



RUELLIA MACRANTHA—A dwarf-growing, attractive shrub.

SCHINUS (C. & H.)

Molle (Pepper Tree), E.—Fast-growing, graceful evergreen tree with light foliage and bright berries. Suitable for avenues or shelter belts. Good shade tree. 30 ft. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

SEQUOIA (C. & H.)

Sempervirens (Californian Redwood), E.—A noble and imposing subject. Of very slender, columnar habit. Dark green foliage tipped lighter colour. 100 ft. 2/.

SESBANIA

Tripettii (The Brazilian Glory Peg), D.—Bearing bright orange flowers. 10 ft. 2/.

SILKY OAK See GREVILLEA.

SNOWBERRY

See **SYMPHORICARPUS**.

SPARTIUM (C. & H.)

Juncea (Spanish Broom), E.—Rush-like branches; bright golden yellow pea-shaped flowers in Summer. One of the hardiest and most spectacular shrubs. Cut hard back immediately flowering ceases. Hardy. 8 ft. 1/6.

SPIRAEA (C. & H.)

All varieties flower in Spring.

Anthony Waterer, D.—Dark crimson flowers and curiously-tipped foliage. 3 ft. 1/6.

Douglasii, D.—Double pink. 5 ft. 1/6.

Reevesiana, D.—Long sprays of single white flowers. 5 ft. 1/6.

Reevesiana, Fl. Pl., D.—Double white. 5 ft. 1/6.

STENOCARPUS (C. & H.)

Sinuatus (Cunninghami) (The Fire Wheel Tree of Queensland), E.—Beautiful foliage and curious wheel-shaped flowers of vivid scarlet crimson produced in Summer. Most attractive. Stands extreme heat and cold; protect for the first couple of years. We highly recommend this subject. 25 ft. 2/.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD

See **CERATONIA**.

STERCULIA (C. & H.)

Acerifolia—See *Brachychiton*.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong), E.—One of the finest shade trees. Used as a fodder tree in the hot, dry areas. Handsome, light green foliage and small white flowers, followed by large seed pods. Ornamental, shapely growth. 25 ft. 2/.

STRAWBERRY TREE

See **ARBUTUS**.

STRELITZIA

Reginae (Blue Bird's Tongue), E.—Striking yellow and blue flowers. 4 ft. 5/-.
See ABIES.

SPRUCE

SYNCARPIA

Laurifolia (Turpentine Tree), E.—Ornamental foliage. Hardy, specially in colder climates. 30 ft. 2/-.
See SYNCARPIA.

SYMPHORICARPUS

(Snowberry) (C.)

Orbiculatus, D.—Red berries. 4 ft. 2/-.
Racemosus, D.—Large white berries. 5 ft. 2/-.
SYRINGA (The Lilac) (C.)

Charming Spring-flowering shrubs, succeed best where the Winter is severe, but they will do fairly well in nearly every part of the State, except on the sea coast. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches. Available May to July. 2/6.

Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

TAMARIX (Flowering

Cypress) (C. & H.)

Very hardy trees with fine feathery foliage; most suitable for planting near sea coast or in very exposed situations. Cut hard back after flowering.

Aestivalis, D.—Bright pink. A splendid variety. 12 ft. 1/6.

Gallica, D.—Attractive bright pink plumes. 12 ft. 1/6.

Japonica Plumosa, D.—Rich deep pink; very large plumes. 12 ft. 1/6.

TAXUS (English Yew)

Baccata, E.—A conifer with thick, leathery, dark green foliage. Makes one of the finest of all hedges in cool, moist districts. Will also make a stately specimen planted on a lawn. 20 to 30 ft. 2/6.



TECOMA VELUTINA—Vivid yellow flowers almost all the year round. A valuable evergreen.

TECOMA

(C. & H.)

Valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round.

Capensis (Scarlet Bignonia), E.—Very suitable for flowering hedge. Bright red flowers. 12 ft. 1/6.

Velutina, E.—Vivid yellow flowers. 12 ft. 2/-.
TELOPEA

(C.)

Speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah), E.—This magnificent flowering plant may easily be grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage. It requires very sandy, porous soil, perfect drainage, and the addition of thoroughly decomposed leaves. Flowers intense red. 10 ft. 2/6 and 5/-.
THUJA

(C.)

A particularly handsome group of the Conifer family, hardy everywhere except in the hottest districts.

Froebellii, E.—A dwarf-growing, rounded type with green foliage. Grows only to 3 ft. 3/6.

Lobbii, E.—Magnificent tree of symmetrical growth and flattish light green foliage. 40 ft. 2/6.

Occidentalis, E.—Splendid conifer of dense habit—the American Arbor vitae. 30 ft. 2/6.

Occidentalis Compacta Aurea, E.—Pyramid-shaped, golden-tipped foliage, very attractive. 15 ft. 2/6.

Occidentalis Little Gem, E.—Dark green foliage, compact but somewhat wide growth. 3 ft. 2/6.

Orientalis (syn. *Biota orientalis*), E.—Bright green foliage. Very dense. 8 ft. 2/6.

Orientalis Nana Aurea, E.—A bright golden form. Most attractive. 5 ft. 2/6.

Recurva Rheingold, E.—Dwarf, compact habit; golden foliage tinted bronze in Winter. Most attractive. 2 ft. 3/6.

TOXICOPHLEA

Spectabilis, E.—Sweetly-scented white flowers; thick foliage that colours deep purple red when grown in cold districts. 5 ft. 2/-.
TRISTANIA

(H.)

Conferta (syn. *Lophostemon*—Box Brush), E.—One of the hardiest and most attractive of our native trees. Of spreading growth, somewhat resembling a close-growing gum, with handsome, shining, pointed leaves; unrivalled for use as shelter-belt or shade-tree in the dry areas. 50 ft. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

TULIP TREE

See LIRIODENDRON.

TUNG OIL

See ALEURITES FORDII.

TURPENTINE TREE

See SYNCARPIA.

ULMUS

(C.)

The Elms are amongst the best-known of all trees. They delight in a fairly cool, rich soil, but are most accommodating as to conditions. Splendid for shade and avenue trees, or for specimens. Prefers cool district.

Americana Aurea (Golden Elm), D.—Large golden foliage. 40 ft. 2/6.

Campestris (English Elm), D.—Soft green foliage. 80 ft. 2/6.

Chinensis (The Chinese Elm), E.—A beautiful evergreen tree with small light-green foliage, and semi-drooping habit. 60 ft. 2/6.



VERONICA—Queen among the hardy shrubs—the blue-flowered Veronica.

VERONICA

(C. & H.)

A useful group of free-flowering, soft-wooded shrubs, bearing racemes of bright flowers and good foliage. Hardy and most attractive.

Andersonii, E.—Blue flowers. 4 ft. 1/9.

Blue Gem, E.—Short spikes of bright light blue flowers, with short, shining foliage. Very compact. 3 ft. 1/9.

Cupressoides, E.—Compact growth; almost like a small, rounded conifer. 4 ft. 2/-.
Imperialis, E.—Crimson and magenta blooms. 3 ft. 1/9.

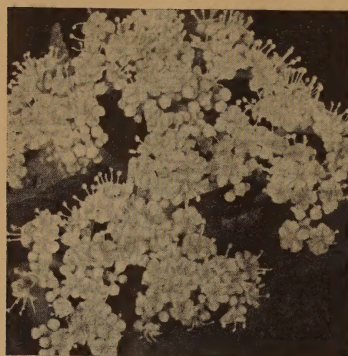
VIBURNUM

As ornamental foliage plants Viburnums are well worthy of a place, and their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. *Viburnum Tinus* (Laurustinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. All thrive equally well in the coldest as well as the hottest parts of New South Wales.

(Continued on next page)



STENOCARPUS SINUATUS—Scarlet flowers of tropical vividness in Summer. Very hardy.



VIBURNUM—All types are hardy and attractive.

VIBURNUM — Continued from previous page.

Carlesii, D.—A most attractive form with delicately-tinted pink and white flowers. Richly perfumed. 6 ft. 3/6.

Dilatum, D.—Attractive, somewhat wrinkled leaves and heads of creamy flowers, followed by bright red berries. 6 ft. 2/6.

Lantatum, D.—The English Wayfaring tree. Vigorous growth, white flowers, followed by red berries. Foliage red in Autumn. 6 ft. 2/.

Opulus (Guelder Rose), D.—Small white snowballs in Spring-time. Tinted foliage in Autumn. 10 ft. 2/.

Prunifolium, D.—White flowers followed by berries of a bluish black colour with silvery sheen. 8 ft. 2/.

Rhytidophyllum, E.—Very large leaves; creamy flowers, followed by dark red berries in Autumn. 6 ft. 2/.

Suspensum, E.—Cream, sweet-scented. Attractive foliage. 4 ft. 2/.

Tinus (Laurustinus), E.—White. 6 ft. 1/6.

Tomentosum Plicatum (Japanese Guelder Rose), D.—Small white, snowballs and wide foliage that colours attractively in the Autumn. 8 ft. 2/.

VIRGILIA (C.)

Capensis, E.—Most distinctive Spring-flowering tree; rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers, graceful foliage. Particularly fast grower. Prefers the cooler districts. 20 ft. 2/.

WARATAH

See **TELOPEA**.

WATTLE

See **ACACIA**.

WEDDING BELLS

See **DEUTZIA**.

WEIGELIA

See **DIERVILLA**.

WHITE CEDAR

See **MELIA**.

WILLOW

See **SALIX**.

CLIMBING PLANTS

Packing, Postage or Freight extra.

D. denotes Deciduous; E. denotes Evergreen.

NOTE: The most suitable climate for the growing of each variety is denoted by letters in brackets alongside the name of the plant, thus:

(C)—Signifies Cold and Mountain Areas.

(H)—Signifies Extreme Hot and Inland Areas.

Those varieties not marked indicate that they will thrive in almost any climate.

AKEBIA

(C. & H.)

Quinata, D.—Flowers of dark heliotrope. Ample light green-foliage. A dense climber. Most useful in cold districts. 2/.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper)

(C. & H.)

Grown for their beautiful Autumn-tinted foliage. Well-known favourite creepers; hardy and rapid growers, with fine foliage; of easy culture. *Veitchii* will cling to the wall without support.

Henryana, D.—Dark velvety leaves veined silvery white. 2/.

Veitchii, D.—True Virginian Creeper. Leaves turn to vivid red colour in Autumn. 2/.

ANTIGONON

Leptopus, D.—Charming creeper, producing an abundance of rose-pink flowers during Summer. Suited only to warm, frost-free situations. 1/6.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Elegans, E.—The so-called Dutchman's Pipe. Large purple and white flowers. Likes a warm, sunny situation. 1/9.

BANANA PASSION FRUIT

See **TACSONIA**.

BAUHINIA

(H.)

Scandens, E.—One of the loveliest climbers, covered in late Spring with masses of pink and white flowers; young foliage bronzed. Best suited for hot climates. 2/.

BIGNONIA (C. & H.)

Bignonias are of easy culture, are fast growers, and of beautiful free-flowering habit.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine), E.—Cream and brown flowers in Spring. 2/.

Capreolata, E.—Large orange and red blooms in Summer. 2/.

Cherere, E.—Scarlet tubular flowers in Spring and Summer. 2/.

Grandiflora, D.—Splendid clusters of orange trumpets. Summer-flowering. 2/.

Jasminoides, E.—White flowers with dark eye. Spring-flowering. 2/.

Lindleyana, E.—Splendid shining foliage and rich lavender flowers in Summer. 2/.

Rosea, D.—Bright rosy lilac. Good for very hot climate. Summer-flowering. 2/.

Tweediana, E.—Small foliage, contrasting well with the golden flowers produced in Summer. Self-clinging. 2/.

VENUSTA, E.—When grown on a wall, this variety is unsurpassed. The magnificent, vivid, clear orange tubular flowers are produced in greatest profusion during the Winter and early Spring. Requires a warm, protected, frost-free situation. 2/.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvilleas like a warm, northerly aspect. Their flowers are magnificent, and continue for a long time. All are splendid climbers.

Glabra Sanderiana, E.—Vivid magenta shade. 1/9.

Lateritia, E.—Brick red. 3/6.

Magnifica Trailli, E.—Bright purple, very floriferous. 2/.

Mrs. Butt, E.—Bright red; the best red variety. 3/6.

Thomasii (syn. *Rosea*), E.—Huge bracts of an exquisite shade of pink. 3/6.

CLEMATIS

(C.)

Montana, D.—Pure white starry flowers borne in profusion in Spring-time. 2/6.

Montana Rubens, D.—A mass of pale pink flowers in Spring; of same habit as *Montana*. 2/6.

COBAEA

Alba, E.—White; very suitable for covering a trellis; grows freely, has fine foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom. Hardy. 1/6

Scandens, E.—Similar to *Alba*, excepting the blooms, which are purple. 1/6.

DOLICHOS

(C. & H.)

Lignosus, E.—Pink, pea-shaped flowers. Rapid growing and splendid for covering old buildings and fences. 1/6.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

See **ARISTOLOCHIA**.



BIGNONIA LINDLEYANA—One of the hardiest evergreen climbers. Very showy.

FICUS (Creeping Fig) (C. & H.)

Very fine evergreen creeper for covering walls or fences; leaves small and clinging, and the shoots, having small roots, will make fast to anything against which they are trained. Any large-leaved shoots should be cut away whenever they appear.

Minima, E.—Very small-leaved, dwarf variety. Requires warm, frost-free situation. 2/.

Repens Variegata, E.—A variegated form often used for hanging baskets. 2/.

Stipulata, E.—Very rapid-grower in warm districts. 25 ft. 1/6.

GELSEMIUM (C. & H.)

Sempervirens, E.—A beautiful climber, flower deep yellow with protruding anthers. Flowers in Spring. Very hardy. 2/.



GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS — An attractive, hardy climber. Warm yellow flowers in Spring.

GOLDEN GLORY VINE
See **THUNBERGIA**.

HEDERA (Ivy) (C. & H.)

The variegated varieties are particularly fine, and cold climates suit them admirably.

Helix (Common Ivy), E.—Green-leaved. 2/.

Helix Variegata, E.—Green variegated white. 2/.

Tricolour Marginata, E.—Small leaves marked and margined white, flushed pink. 2/.

HONEYSUCKLE
See **LONICERA**.

HOYA

Carnosa (Wax Flower), E.—Pale pink velvety flowers, and thick foliage. 2/6.

JASMINUM (C. & H.)

Jasmines produce sweetly-perfumed flowers. They can also be grown as shrubs.

Grandiflorum, E.—White.

Poicoicum, E.—White, star-shaped flowers; makes a beautiful spill-over plant. 2/.

Primulinum, E.—Semi-double yellow flowers in Winter and Spring. Good. 2/.

Stephanense, E.—A pink-flowering climbing variety. Very hardy; recommended. 2/.

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea) (C. & H.)

Pubescens, E.—Blue.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle) (C. & H.)

Scented flowering climbers; fine foliage; quick growth.

Aurea Reticulata, E.—White and yellow foliage. 2/.

Caprifolium (English), E.—Pink and white. 2/.

Gigantea, E.—Long tubes of deep yellow. 2/.

Hildebrandtii, E.—Long tubular yellow flowers; perfume is delightful. 2/6.

Sinensis, E.—White and red. 2/.

Tartarica Splendens, E.—Scarlet trumpet. 2/.

MANDEVILLA (C. & H.)

Suaveolens, D.—A beautiful creeper, bearing lovely white flowers; fine foliage. Delicate perfume. 2/.

MANETTIA

Bicolour, E.—Yellow and red; very pretty climber. Likes warm situation. 2/.

MEDEOLA (C.)

Asparaagoides (Baby Smilax), E.—Attractive shining foliage and graceful habit. Useful for hanging baskets, in bush-house or on verandahs. Very quick grower. 1/9.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Vine)

Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit), E.—Pot-grown plants, 9d. each; 7/6 doz. Open ground, 10/100.

PHASEOLUS

Caracalla (Snail Flower), E.—A profusion of quaint, snail-like, lavender blooms. Prefers a warm situation. 2/.

QUISQUALIS (H.)

Indica (Rangoon Creeper), E.—Exceedingly rapid grower, wide foliage; strong-scented red flowers. Likes a warm situation. 2/6.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM (H.)

Jasminoides, E.—A beautiful, perfumed white-flowered creeper of quick growth and fine foliage; hardy, except in the colder districts. 2/.

Jasminoides Variegata, E.—A variegated form of the preceding subject. 2/.

SNAIL FLOWER
See **PHASEOLUS**.

SOLANDRA

Nitida (Golden Cup), E.—Deep yellow flowers fully 1 foot in length, open to a wide mouth. Very susceptible to frost; requires a warm, sheltered position. Rare. 2/.

SOLANUM (The Potato Climber)

Wendlandii, E.—Superb Summer-flowering vine; blooms continuously. The colour is an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful. 2/.

SOLLYA

Heterophylla, E.—A delightful evergreen climber, producing small bell-shaped flowers of rich, sky blue, followed by purple berries in Winter. 2/.

STEPHANOTIS

Floribunda (Madagascar Jasmine), E.—Large clusters of waxy-white, tubular flowers. Richly perfumed. Likes a frost-free situation. 3/6.



LONICERA—An infinite variety. All popular.

STIGMAPHYLLON

Ciliatum (Golden Vine), E.—Producing golden yellow orchid-like flowers. 2/.

TACSONIA

This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long, cylindrical tubes of the calyx of the flowers; they are quick-growing; beautiful climber.

Mollissima, E.—White Fruiting Passion Fruit; pink flowers. 1/6.

THUNBERGIA (H.)

Gibsonii (Golden Glory Vine), E.—Vivid golden-orange blooms, stand out in contrast to the pretty green of the foliage. This creeping or trailing plant will climb to a height of 6 to 8 feet; most suitable for low fences, rockeries, etc. 1/6.

Laurifolia, E.—In Spring a profusion of pale lavender, blue flowers marked with light yellow; large leaves. Likes a sunny, protected situation. 2/.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER
See **AMPELOPSIS**.

WISTARIA (C. & H.)

Multijuga Alba, D.—White. 2/6.
Multijuga, D.—Dark purple. 20 ft. 2/6.
Sinensis, D.—A handsome climber. The lavender flowers hang in pendant clusters, flowering in early Spring before it puts forth a leaf. 2/.



SOLANUM WENDLANDII—Blooms continuously. Strikingly beautiful.

HERBACEOUS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS

The plants in this group are invaluable since they serve a need which may not be supplied either by shrubs or annuals. In many cases the growth dies down in Autumn, appearing again in Spring with new vigour. They respond to properly drained, well-manured soil.

Freight is extra on all Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

AGAPANTHUS (African Lily)

Fine evergreen border plants of very easy culture. They flower generously in Summer when flowers are scarce, and are ideal for cutting. The blooms are borne on strong stems up to 4 ft. long. Plant all the year round.

Umbellatus Blue—1/- each, post 9d. extra; 11/- doz., post or freight extra.

Umbellatus White—1/- each, post 9d.; 11/- doz., post or freight extra.

Variegatus—Variegated foliage, blue flowers. 3/6 each, postage 9d. extra.

ANEMONE

Japonica (Japanese Windflower)—2 to 3 ft. Pink, white. 1/6.

ASTER (Perennial Aster)

Named Varieties in pinks, blues and mauves. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

White (Michaelmas Daisy)—Very dainty foliage and flowers. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

ASTILBE (Goat's Beard)

Dainty plumes of fine feathery flowers. Available in three colours—pink, white and rose. Attractive cut foliage. Likes a cool situation. 1/6.

BEGONIAS

Tree or Bamboo Type

Grow to a height of 6 or 8 ft. The bunches of bright flowers are very effective. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

Beatrice Roseby—Pink.

Carrieri (syn. *Undulatum*)—Tall-growing variety, producing clusters of pure white flowers.

Corallina—Beautiful green leaves like angels' wings, producing clusters of a rich red colour. **Corallina-Carnea**—Another variety of the above type, with the palest of flesh-pink flowers; handsome foliage.

Lucerne—Large foliage; flowers carmine rose; very strong grower.

Mabel Roseby—Large white.

Smithii—Producing dark flowers of a rich carmine rose in large clusters; foliage green, making a very pretty contrast.

Shrubby Type

Fuchsoides—Small; deep pink.

Fuchsoides Grandiflora—Pale pink.

Metallica Improved—Pink.

BLETIA (Hyacinth Orchid)

An elegant and hardy species of land orchid. A native of China. Grows in ordinary garden soil, but prefers a semi-shaded position. Flowers in late spring. Pink and white. 2/6

BOLTONIA

Glaustifolia—Fairy-like white flowers, borne on long stems. 1/-.

Latisquama—A delightful shade of pink. 1/-.

CANNA

It is truly surprising what magnificent markings and marblings are produced on the enormous heads of blooms of the newer varieties of Cannas. The soil should be rich, deep and well-worked, and the plants must not be allowed to want for water at any time they are in active growth. When each growth has produced all its blooms it should be cut to the ground, when others will quickly spring up to take the place of those removed, thus lengthening the flowering season considerably and maintaining the size and brilliance of the blooms. Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Our Own Selection, Unnamed, 6/- doz.

ASTILBE—Soft feathery plumes. Rejoices in a cool, protected situation.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Marguerite)

Frutescens Single, White. 4 ft. 1/-.
Frutescens Single Pink. 4 ft. 1/-.
Frutescens Single Yellow. 4 ft. 1/-.

CLIVIA

Easily cultivated, thriving in almost any situation, sun or shade, in deep, rich soil.

Nobilis—Fine, orange-yellow flowers.

Nobilis Hybrids—Extremely large rich apricot-orange trumpet flowers; magnificent for indoor decoration. 5/-.

DIELYTRA

Spectabilis (The Bleeding Heart)—Requires a shady situation. 2/6.

FUCHSIA

Fuchsias form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during the dry weather, with a mulching during the Summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants. They make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.

Double Varieties

Ballet Girl—Sepals scarlet, corolla white.

Very free.

Dollar Princess—Crimson tube and sepals, purple corolla.

Duchess of York—Red sepals, violet corolla.

Enfant Prodigy—Red sepals, plum corolla, small flowers.

Englemanni—Pale pink with red veinings.

Extraordinary—Plum with red sepals.

Lima—Large corolla, centre dark purple bordered violet, crimson sepals.

Mrs. Molesworth—Bright carmine sepals, large white corolla.

Phenomenal—Red sepals, corolla azure violet flaked red.

Storm King—Rosy coral sepals, rosy blush corolla.

Victor Hugo—Large blood-red sepals; corolla violet-purple marked red.

White Jubilee—Red sepals, reflexed white corolla.



TREE BEGONIA—Produces flower clusters of varying colours. Beautiful foliage, too.

Single Varieties

Beacon—Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.

Beauty of Exeter—Bright pink.

Crinoline—Deep rose.

Dainty Lady—Deep carmine-red sepals, white corolla.

Pink Pearl—Sepals and corolla bright pink.

Hybrid Varieties

Arborea—Tall-growing, clusters of rosy purple.

Carter's Meteor—Green, yellow and crimson foliage.

Coralie—Long coral tubes.

Corymbifolia—Tubular red flowers in large corymbs.

Crimson Bedder—Trailing growth, foliage tinged with crimson.

Gartonneister Bonstedt—Bright red, long tube.

Gracilis—Crimson, small flowers.

Gracilis Variegata—Small green foliage margined white.

Procumbens—Trailing habit, excellent for window boxes, etc.; bears scarlet berries in winter.

Sunray—Foliage crimson, white and bronze green.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf-growing, small foliage; sepals bright crimson, corolla dark purple.

3-inch pots, 1/- each, 11/- doz.

4-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.



GERBERA—Attractively-coloured blossoms make it most popular.

GERBERA

Daisy-shaped flowers of lovely shadings.

Assorted Colours—Seedling plants, 3/6 doz. Named varieties to colour, from 1/- each, 11/- doz.

GOLDEN ROD See **SOLIDAGO**.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks 8 ft. high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty.

Argentum—White plumes. 1/6.

HELENIUM

Flowers are like miniature single Chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden.

Riverton Beauty—Golden-yellow, brown centre. 3 to 4 ft. 1/-.

IMPATIENS

Japanese Balsam—Soft-wooded plants bearing waxy flowers of pink or mauve. Mixed varieties only. Requires shady position. 1/-.

ISOLOMA (Syn. Tydea)

Hirsuta—Velvety green leaves, shaded red; orange-red tubular flowers. 1/6.

KNIPHOFIA (Syn.

Tritoma) (Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker)

When first seen in the garden the tall, majestic heads of the Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker give an impression of a brilliant flaming torch. The plants are quite easy to grow and attain a height of about 5 ft. Plant May to September. Various kinds, 1/- ea., 11/- doz.

MARGUERITES

See **CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS**.

PELARGONIUM

A good medium soil suits them best; they also thrive where many other plants will not grow.

Regal.

This type includes many wonderful colours; the blooming season extends over many months. Well suited for pot culture as well as the open border. 2/- each, 22/- doz.

Zonal (Geranium).

These well-known favourites are available in singles and doubles. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

Ivy-leaved or Climbing Pelargonium.

A beautiful section of this family, particularly adapted for covering fences, trellis, rock-work, etc. Extremely showy and handsome, requiring little attention to cultivation.

We will forward a list of the above types on request, or, if the selection is left to us, we will be pleased to choose the very best colours and varieties. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

Bedding or Window-box Type.

Antoine Crozy—Dazzling orange-scarlet.

James Alford—Deep pink.

Lady Gertrude—Soft rose-pink, suffused red. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

PENTSTEMON

Pentstemons are very hardy and attractive. They produce fine spikes of blooms during the greater part of the year. 1/- ea., 11/- doz. Full list of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

The ideal planting time is May to September. We have a large collection of exceptionally good varieties. You may leave the selection to us and rest assured we will send a nice assortment of colours.

Full list of special varieties will be supplied on application. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

PLUMBAGO

Larpetiae—Herbaceous variety with intense cobalt-blue flowers. 1/6.

POLYANTHUS

An old English favourite in cottage gardens. Varieties—In mixed colours only. 2/- doz.

POLYGONATUM

Solomon's Seal—Bears white Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. 1/-.

PRIMROSE

Primula Vulgaris (True English)—9d. each, 7/6 doz.

RUDBECKIA

Laciniata, Fl. Pl. (Golden Glow)—Plant during July and August. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

SALVIA

Sorts—Red, blue or purple. 1/- and 1/6.

SHASTA DAISY

Blue—Different in all respects to the white varieties. Flowers, mauve blue with yellow centre. 1/-.

Large White—1/-.

Small White—1/-.

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod)

Canadensis—Yellow plumes, ideal for forming a colourful background. 1/-.

STOKESIA

An attractive perennial, producing Aster-like flowers.

Alba—White. 1/-.

Cyanea—Lilac purple. 1/-.

THALICTRUM

Dipterocarpum (Lavender Shower Flower). Very hardy; beautiful fern-like foliage and long spikes of dainty mauve flowers with yellow anthers. Seedling plants, 2/- doz.; pot-grown plants, 1/- each, 11/- doz.

TWEEDIA (Syn.

Oxypetalum)

Coerulea—Charming flowers of a blue shade; silvery green foliage. 1/6.



PENTSTEMON—Tall spikes of colourful trumpet blooms make these ideal cutting flowers.

WATER LILIES (NYMPHAEA)

There are few more delightful features in a garden than a pond with a profusion of Water Lilies.



WATER LILIES—A group of these softly shaded blooms greatly enhances the charm of ornamental pools.



Alba (white)	each 3/6
Albida (large pure white)	4/6
Carnea—Shell pink	3/6
Conqueror—Large bright red, tinged white	15/6
Chromatella (Marliacea)—Yellow	3/6
Gloriosa—Red	10/6
James Brydon—Rose	7/6
Sultan—Red, streaked white; large	7/6
Sulphurea—Yellow, giant blooms	7/6
Sylphida—Large bright red, flecked white	10/6
Luciana—Pale pink	4/-
Lucida—Deep pink	10/6
Lactea—Yellow to cream-white	5/-
Blue Gigantea	7/6
Stellata—Blue	5/-
New Canadian Hybrids—Red, blue, amethyst	30/-
Giant Tropical and Night Blooming Lilies	30/-
Cape Fragrant Lily	2/6

Large variety of Bog, Shallow Water Plants, Water and Oxygenating Plants for Pond or Aquarium—List on Application.

VERBENA

The advantage to be gained by massing Verbenas in separate colours, arranging the shades to form distinct contrasts, is stupendous, more especially when we remember they flower over a very extended period in the hottest weather. The following are the latest and best varieties:—

Brilliant—Crimson—scarlet; self-coloured; strong grower; free-flowering.

Purple King—Purple.

Full List of Named Varieties will be supplied on application.

Seedlings in Assorted Shades—8d. doz., 5/- 100.

VIOLET

Single Varieties.

Admiral Avellan—Rich purple-red; most attractive colour. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

BLUE DANUBE—It is impossible to speak too highly of this new outstanding violet. Its large, dark blue flowers, heavily but delightfully perfumed, are borne on extremely long stems. It bears prolifically, with its flowers well above the dense foliage. Violets are universal favourites and **BLUE DANUBE** will be the greatest favourite of them all. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100.

La France—Extremely large flowers with rounded petals of bright, metallic blue on long, stiff stems. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

Princess Mary—Exceptionally large flowers, rich deep violet blue, with a semi-double waved centre. Very sweetly perfumed. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

Princess of Wales—A very fragrant variety of sturdy growth. Early, continuous blooming; flowers freely. The light purple flowers are borne on stems from 12 to 14 inches long. 1/6 doz., 11/- 100.

Double Varieties.

Count Braza—Large double white.

Lady Hume Campbell—Deep double purple-blue flowers. Tall foliage. Long stems.

Marie Louise—Dark blue.

Mrs. D. Lloyd George—Long stems; deep violet-blue flowers with white rosette tipped red in centre. Enormous size.

Neapolitan—Double pale mauve.

All Doubles are 6d. each, 5/- doz.

GLASS HOUSE, BUSH HOUSE and VERANDAH PLANTS

There are many delightful and interesting subjects for any of the above purposes. The **AZALEA** is a very showy verandah plant; **TUBEROUS BEGONIAS**, with their wide range of colours, including white, lemon, orange, red, crimson, etc., are ideally suited for pot culture in glasshouses; **CYCLAMEN**—always colourful and attractive; **HYDRANGEAS**, and a host of others. It is impossible for us to catalogue all the plants we have for these special purposes, but we invite you to write in for a full list of varieties and prices, which will be gladly sent.

ORCHIDS

are fascinating things to grow—lots of people "say it with orchids." Every year sees a greater number of enthusiasts growing orchids and to those interested we will be happy to send a complete list of the varieties we have to offer.

SOME SEEDS OF POPULAR VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR ROCK GARDENS

Agathaea	Petunias
Alyssum	Phacelia
Anagallis	Phlox
Arabis	Portulaca
Begonias	Primula
Cuphea—Firefly	Santololia
Cynoglossum	Statice (varieties)
Dianthus	Thunbergia
Eschscholtzia	Torenia
Gazania Hybrids	Verbena
Linaria	Virginian Stock
Nasturtium	Viscaria
Nemesia	Wallflower
Nemophila	Zinnia Haagiana
Pansy and Viola	

PLANTS FOR BAZAARS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Our long experience in the selection of saleable plants for Bazaars, Fetes and Flower Shows enables us to make up a collection that will give a larger return for the money expended.

Every care and attention is given to packing so that the plants arrive and open up in perfect condition. Please allow us plenty of time for the despatch of plants and state the date on which they are to arrive at their destination.

Attention given to these points means greater satisfaction.

Collections: 25/-, 30/-, 40/- and upwards, packing included.

EXTRA PLANTS INCLUDED AS A DISCOUNT.

Freight must be sent with order if Station is unattended. Goods train is the cheapest method of transport.

ROCKERY PLANTS

We offer specially chosen Plants for Rock Work. All Rockery Plants are post or freight extra.

Rockeries are adaptable to many positions which, owing to the nature of the surface, are not suitable for other modes of beautification. Thus they turn what may have been an ugly place into a thing of beauty, and a joy to all who behold it.

ACHILLEA (The Milfoil)

Cerise Queen—Light green foliage and attractive heads of cerise flowers. 2 ft. 1/6.

AGATHEA

Coelestis—Dwarf and compact growth, crowned with masses of Marguerite-shaped flowers of a lovely shade of blue, contrasting well with the bright yellow disc. Quite hardy to all soils and climates. 1/-.

AJUGA

Metallica—Rich coppery foliage with dainty spikes of bluish purple flowers in Summer. Very hardy. Prostrate, spreading habit. 1/-.

ARMERIA (Thrift)

Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers. Pot-grown plants. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

ASCLEPIAS

Rubra—An extremely hardy, dwarf shrub, bearing richly-coloured orange and red flowers. We can strongly recommend. 2 ft. 1/6.

BILLBERGIA

Nutans—Attractive, extremely decorative and very hardy plants, with quaint tubular flowers of bright green tipped purple and vivid pink emerging from a rose-pink spathe. Useful for rock work or massing. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

CAMPANULA

Fragilis—A delightful trailing plant that covers itself in rich blue flowers—there seems to be no end to the flowering of this generous plant, and the colour is simply superb. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

CENTAUREA

Candidissima—The handsome silvery foliage of these plants makes them quite indispensable in rockeries. The form of the individual leaves of the plant, as a whole, is all that could be desired. In order to retain their lovely foliage at its best, the flower-buds should be removed. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

CERASTIUM

Tomentosum—A trailing plant with silvery flowers and white flowers. Suitable for sunny rockeries. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

CISTUS (Rock Rose)

Hardy, evergreen subjects; flower Spring and early Summer.

Crispus—Pink with yellow centre. 3 ft. 2/-.

Sunset—Cerise pink; flowers in Spring. 3 ft. 2/-.

CONVOLVULUS

Mauritanicus—Bears hundreds of pretty blue flowers. It has a true rockery habit, trailing effectively among its neighbours and over rock pockets. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

COTONEASTERS

A family of most ornamental shrubs, eminently suitable for scaling up low walls and over small trellis. Certain forms are also excellent for rock work—*Microphylla* and *Horizontalis* particularly. Flowers are white, and are followed by bright scarlet berries. From 2/-.

COTYLEDON

Hardy succulents of unique formation, quaint foliage and spikes of most unusual rosy-coloured flowers on stems 2 feet long. From 2/-.

Multicaule—One of the hardiest and showiest of all dwarf succulents. Suited for rockeries, or in foregrounds of mixed borders. Specially effective when planted in groups. Colour, red and yellow. 2/- each, 22/- doz.

CRASSULA

Coccinea—Scarlet; like a large red Bouvardia. 1/6 each, 16/- doz.



FUCHSIA, DOUBLE—Ideal for filling those shady corners. Handsome as well as useful.

CUPHEA

Platycentra—The "Cigar Flower." These are amongst the most free-flowering of all plants. The blooms are tubular in shape, bright scarlet colour, and each flower is tipped with a greyish "ash." They are grand for edging or border work. Very spectacular and effective. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Little Jock is admirably adapted for rock gardens. Pink. 1/-.

DIOSMA

Erioides—Foliage similar to Heath, but more compact. Flower, white and star-like. Sweetly fragrant. Grows 3 ft. high. 2/-.

DRACAENA

Creates a distinctive Oriental effect in large rockeries or gardens. Prices start at 2/-. and we can supply advanced plants at prices according to size.

ECHEVERIA

These round, rosette-shaped plants are extremely ornamental when planted 6 inches apart. The foliage is pale bluish green with brighter edgings. 2/- doz., 12/6 100.



ERIGERON—Such a choice little subject for a rock garden that few can resist it.

ERIGERON (White)

Dwarf-growing rockery plant, which has white daisy-shaped blooms. Hardy and free-flowering. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

EUPHORBIA

Splendens (Crown of Thorns). E.—Curious and beautiful plants of dwarf habit. Shoots hard and woody, with strong thorns and bright crimson flowers in trusses. Needs warm situation. 4 ft. 2/-.

FELICIA

Angustifolia, E.—Daisy-like flowers; mauve-purple. Very hardy. 2 ft. 1/6.

FUCHSIA

Procumbens—A low-growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bush-house work; yellow and green flowers, and red berries. 1/6.

GAZANIA

Low-growing plants with silver-grey and light green foliage, bearing immense numbers of flowers shaped like Marguerites. Grow anywhere. Available in cream, yellow and orange. Plants out of pots, 6d. each, 5/- doz.

GOLDFUSSIA

Anisophylla—Dwarf-growing plants with bronzy foliage and lavender-blue flowers. Very effective and highly recommended. 1/6.

HEERIA

Elegans—Creeping habit; admirably suited for rock work or paving; magenta-coloured blooms. 1/-.

Rosea—Profuse flowering soft-wooded shrub, bearing masses of bell-shaped flowers of a glorious lavender pink. Cut back after flowering. Requires a warm, protected situation. 1/6.

HELIOTROPE

The favourite sweetly-scented and pretty-foliated plant that bears lavender or deep helio flowers for a long period. We supply strong plants at 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

HEUCHERA

Sanguinea ("Coral Bells").—Dainty bell-shaped flowers of coral scarlet colour, borne on long, wiry stems. Ideal for floral decorations. Perennial. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

HYPERICUM

Moserianum.—One of the recommended list of bright yellow-flowering plants. Dwarf of habit, and in every way an excellent rockery or border subject. 3 ft. 2/-.

IVY PELARGONIUMS

Attractive deep green foliage and large clusters of intense scarlet, dainty pink, or pretty mauve flowers, borne profusely. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

LANTANA

Chelcea Gem.—The dwarf-growing, free-flowering orange and yellow coloured Lantana. Delightful for all purposes and extra hardy. 1/-.

Sellowiana.—The brilliant purple-flowered trailing Lantana, excellent for rockeries, edgings, or as specimen plants if grown on suitable supports. 1/-.

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

Dentata (French Lavender), E.—Attractive spikes of purple flowers; large-growing type. 3 ft. 1/6.

Spica (syn. *Vera*), E.—Common or English lavender. 2 ft. 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

LONICERA

Reticulata Aurea.—A dwarf member of the Honeysuckle family. Rich golden foliage. Especially suitable for window boxes. 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

LOTUS

Peliorhynchus.—Distinct silvery foliage that forms a delightful foil and background to the brilliant crimson, Sturt Pea-like clusters of flowers. An ideal rockery plant of the trailing order. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

LYCHNIS

Viscaria Splendens.—A pretty dwarf subject with glaucous foliage, from which arise spikes of attractive rose-pink flowers. 2/- each, 22/- doz.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS

Shining, satin-like flowers that are wonderfully showy—especially in sunlight. The colours are vivid and, if used in conjunction, they blend together in wonderfully brilliant manner. Purple, rose, scarlet, yellow, white, etc., obtainable. They thrive on any soil, and are suited to dry banks where other plants may fail. Habit of growth is compact, yet of a trailing nature. 6d. each, 5/6 doz.

NANDINA

Domestica ("The Sacred Bamboo of Japan")—Foliage that is exquisitely light and graceful, together with a splendid habit of growth, stamps the Nandina as one of the finest of the small shrubs. 2/-.

NIEREMBERGIA

Azurea.—Particularly free-flowering; bright azure blue. A gem. 1/-.

Gracilis.—Dainty mauve or white flowers; very free-flowering. 1/-.

Hippomanica.—Cup-shaped flowers; soft lavender-blue. 1/-.

NEPETA

Mussini.—Lavender flowers produced in great profusion. A low-growing border plant with silvery foliage. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

OENOTHERA

Rosea.—A delightful subject for rockeries or for spillover plants. The growth is quite prostrate and the large, flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

OPHIPOGON

Grown mostly for their silvery or golden variegated foliage, according to variety, but also bearing either white or violet flowers. Grand little rockery subjects or pot plants. 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

PENTSTEMONS

Extra hardy, free-flowering perennial plants, that bear large trusses of bell-shaped flowers with long tubes. The colours cover a large range of beautiful shades. Seedlings 1/- doz. Named plants to colour, 1/- each, 11/- doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA

Virginiana.—Flowers like Giant Heath. The colours are rosy heliotrope and pure white. Both shades are beautiful for cutting and floral work. The plants are of similar habit to Perennial Phlox. Pot-grown plants, 1/- each, 11/- doz. Plants from open ground in Winter and Spring, 6d. each, 5/- doz.



PHYSOSTEGIA—One of the choicest Herbaceous subjects.

PLATYCODON

The Chinese Balloon Flower. Hardy and easily-grown plants, bearing blue or white flowers which, in bud stage, are balloon-shaped, but when open are saucer-shaped. 1/-.

POTENTILLA

The ornamental Strawberry plant. Very decorative and quite hardy. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

PUNICA

Nana (Dwarf Red Pomegranate).—A very beautiful little plant, which has most attractive foliage and is covered with semi-double flowers of a glowing crimson scarlet—a most telling colour. For low hedges, say, 15 to 18 inches high, for rockeries, for planting around ponds, or to use as single specimens dotted here and there, we have no hesitation in saying that there are few plants so satisfactory. The plants are very compact and bushy. 2/- each, 16/- doz.

ROSMARINUS

Prostratus.—A really delightful and useful subject for rock gardens. Bears spikes of pale lavender-blue flowers similar to the shrubby form, but with rich, dark green, prostrate foliage. 1/-.

SAGINA

Moss-like carpet bedding plants with miniature white flowers. Very suitable for rockeries. Pot-grown plants. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

SAXIFRAGA

Cordifolia.—An extremely hardy perennial plant that grows and flowers well in heat or cold—sunshine or shade—producing its lovely large heads of bloom on long stems. Individual flowers are as large as a shilling. This particular Saxifraga looks quite intriguing when grown in the crevices of rock walls, in rockery pockets, as edgings, or for massed effects in foregrounds of beds. Attractive foliage. Rose-pink flowers are produced in Winter, and last well when cut for indoor decoration. Sturdy plants, 1/6 each.

SEDUMS

These are amongst the easiest of plants to grow, and will thrive anywhere. They are ideal for rock-work or in mixed borders. 1/- each, 11/- doz.

SHAMROCK

The handsome little foliage plant so well known and admired for rock-work and edgings. 1/- pot, 11/- doz.

STATICE

Puberula.—Perennial. Flowers are a deep shade of purple; very good for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Plants: 1/- each, posted 1/9; 11/- doz., posted 13/6.

Purple Cloud.—Produces enormous heads of bloom. Each spike consists of myriads of miniature purplish-lavender flowers, which last wonderfully well. Foliage long and broad. Plants: 1/- each, 11/- doz.

THUNBERGIA

Gibsonii (or "Golden Glory")—Has masses of bright apricot or orange-yellow flowers, borne for over eight months of the year. The plant trails in and out among the rocks and greenery, creating a wonderful and never-to-be-forgotten display of brilliance. 1/6

THYMUS (Thyme)

We can supply several dwarf varieties; suitable for rock-work. 1/-.

THRIFT See *ARMERIA*.**VERONICAS**

We offer varieties with nice, glossy foliage and flowers that range from pale silvery lilac through pink shades to deep royal blue and purple. Very hardy. 1/9.

Amethystina.—A variety we especially recommend. Dwarf, but erect in habit and bears long spikes of brilliant blue flowers over a long period. Hardy and perennial. 1/9 each, 18/- doz.

VINCA

Variegated and green, spillover effects in Rockeries and terraced gardens. Flowers pale blue. 1/-.

FERNS DECORATIVE PALMS

ADIANTUM (Maiden Hair Fern)

We offer many choice varieties; list on application. 4-inch pots, 1/- each, 11/- doz.; 5-inch, 2/- each, 20/- doz.

ALSOPIHILA

Cooperi (The Tree Fern).—2/- each, in pots.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri.—Drooping foliage, scarlet berries. 4-inch pots, 1/- each, 11/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

Tenuissimum.—The finest foliage; excellent for pot culture. From 1/6 each.

ASPLENIUM

Nidus (Bird's Nest).—4-inch pots, 1/5 each; 5-inch pots, 2/- each.

CYRTOMIUM (Aspidium)

Rochfordi (Holly Fern).—4-inch pots, 1/- each; 11/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 2/- each, 18/- doz.

DAVALLIA (The Hare's Foot Fern)

Several varieties available. From 1/6 each.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS

(Climbing Fern), 1/6.

NEPHROLEPIS

We have eight distinct varieties of this beautiful "Lace Fern." 4-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 2/- each, 20/- doz.

PHLEBODIUM

Aureum.—3-inch pots, 6d. each, 5/6 doz.; 4-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

PLATYCERIUM

Elkhorn.—From 2/6 each.
Staghorn.—From 2/6 each.

POLYPODIUM

Loricum (The Caterpillar Fern), 1/6 each.

PTERIS

Comprising some of the hardest and most attractive varieties for bush-house culture. They include: *Argyrea*, *Alexandria*, *Hendersoni*, *Major*, *Wimsetti*. 4-inch pots, 1/- each, 11/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 2/- each, 20/- doz.

SELAGINELLA

Amoena.—An upright-growing moss. 4-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 2/- each, 22/- doz.

Emellana.—4-inch pots, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.; 5-inch pots, 2/- each, 22/- doz.

Metallica.—Has grey tint on foliage; creeping habit; excellent for massing on the benches or for pot and basket culture. From 2/- each.

SEEDLING FERNS

Many varieties; nice young seedlings, 3/6 per doz.

TREE FERNS

(Trunks), 2/- per foot.

BRAHEA (Syn. Washingtonia)

Filamentosa.—The well-known Cotton Palm. 2/- each; larger plants in tins, 7/6 upwards.

CHAMEROPS

Excelsa.—The Fan Palm. Very hardy and will thrive almost anywhere. Suited for small gardens. 2/-.

COCOS

Plumosus.—This is a tall-growing variety, which forms a clean bole or trunk on top of which long, plume-like fronds or branches are formed in exquisite symmetry, giving an Oriental effect. 2/6.

Yatay.—This is the well-known Wine Palm. Very distinctive habit. 2/6.

KENTIA

These Palms are known to everyone. They are perhaps the most universally grown plant for indoor decoration throughout the world. We carry large stocks, prices ranging from 1/6, 2/6 upwards.



KENTIA PALM—When you think of indoor decoration, think of Kentia Palm. A well-furnished specimen.

HANGING BASKETS

We always have on hand well-established Baskets, made up in assorted sizes of the following: *Adiantum*, *Asparagus Sprengeri*, *Mixed Hardy Ferns*, *Nephrolepis*, *Selaginella Metallica*; also many other available. These are a special feature with us, and they range in price from 4/6, 5/6, 7/6 and 10/- each.

Collection of Ferns (Our Selection), 6 for 5/6, postage extra.—



COCOS YATAY—A popular and decorative palm. A profusion of greenery.

PHOENIX

Canariensis is one of the most noble of all Palms. It requires a fair amount of space in which to display its long, sweeping, graceful foliage. The variety is extremely hardy and quick-growing, and can be highly recommended for lawn specimens, avenues or for street culture where sufficient room is available. When fully developed, each specimen requires a radius of 15 feet for best effects. 2/6.

Advanced plants in tins, 7/6 and upwards.

Roebelinii.—This is the aristocrat of the Palm family. It is extremely shapely and most graceful in form and habit. Foliage is dark green. Whether used as a pot plant for the house, balconies, verandahs or ferneries, or as a specimen plant in lawns, there can be no doubting that Phoenix Roebelinii becomes the centre of attraction. It seems hard to believe that such a beautiful Palm would be so extremely hardy. 2/6.

Larger specimens, 7/6, 12/6, 21/- upwards.



PHOENIX ROEBELINII—Shapely, versatile and hardy. The "blue blood" of the Palm family.

RHAPIS

Flabelliformis (Graceful Japanese Palm).—One of the hardest palms for indoor decoration. 7/6, 10/6, 15/- and upwards.

SEAFORTHIA

Elegans. The well-known Bangalow Palm of N.S.W. From 2/6.

CONTROL OF GARDEN PESTS AND DISEASES

When choosing an Insecticide for this purpose remember that an efficient article is worth infinitely more than one which only half does the work.

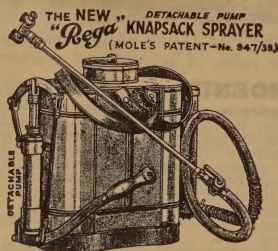
In this regard we have thoroughly investigated the merits of many spraying materials, and can confidently recommend the various products manufactured by the old-established and reliable firm of

William Cooper and Nephews (Australia) Ltd.

Cooper Sprays used as directed in the table on the next page will ensure an orchard and garden free from plant-destroying pests and diseases. See below for prices.

These prices are quoted subject to alteration without notice.

REGA SPRAYING EQUIPMENT



THE NEW "Rega" DETACHABLE PUMP
KNAPSACK SPRAYER
(MOLE'S PATENT—No. 847/33)

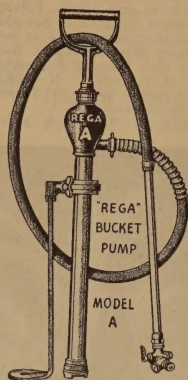
Means Less Overhead and Increased Returns

THE REGA KNAPSACK SPRAYER (Mole's Patent).

This machine has been scientifically developed over many years of practical experience with the grower and has now reached a stage of perfection with its latest addition of a detachable pump which has increased the life of the machine indefinitely.

Capacity, 3½ Gal. Weight, 17 lbs.
Filled, 51 lbs.

Leadcoated £6/18/2
Brass Alloy £5/14/8



THE REGA HIGH-COMPRESSION BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.

In 4 Models featuring the "Rega" special air chamber which gives elasticity to the liquid stream and cushions it to flow evenly at all pressures. Suitable for spraying all kinds of ordinary preparations used in the garden, farm and orchard.

As Illustrated £1/13/4



No 2
BARREL
SPRAY PUMP
(COMPLETE)

REGA BARREL SPRAYERS

Subject to a guaranteed test of 300 lbs. per square inch. Supplied as illustrated. Hose, 15 ft. x ½ inch. No drip stop-cock. Extension, ¼ in. pipe x 9 ft. long. Drip Guard. Cyclone Duplex nozzle. This type of sprayer is used all over the world for the application of lime wash, Bordeaux mixture, etc., and for every type of spraying that comes within the range of a first-class unit of this kind.

As Illustrated £14.

Alboleum

This is a white oil emulsion for safe use on garden plants, shrubs and citrus trees, at any season. It controls Red Scale, White Wax, Aphis, White Louse, Rose Scale, etc.

Sizes	Price
40-gal. drums at	5/- per gal.
5-gal. drums at	5/3 per gal.
2-gal. drums at	6/3 per gal.
1-gal. tins	6/3 each
1-pt. tins	2/6 each
½-pt. tins	1/6 each

Apterite

Cooper's APTERITE is a soil fumigation for digging into the soil.

Sizes	Price
56-lb. tins, 18/6;	28-lbs., 12/6
7-lb. tins, 4/-;	14-lbs., 7/-

Arsinette

This is a poison spray for the control of all chewing pests which eat fruit and foliage.

Sizes	Price
56-lb. bags, per lb.	1/1
28-lb. cases (7 x 4 lb. bags), per lb.	1/3
4-lb. bags	6/-
1-lb. packets, each	2/9
½-lb. packets, each	1/9
4-oz. tins, each	1/3

Bordinette

This is a prepared Bordeaux Powder for the prevention and control of fungoid diseases attacking all kinds of vegetation. It mixes readily in cold water.

Sizes	Price
56-lb. drums at	10d. lb.
28-lb. drums at	10d. lb.
4-lb. tins, each	5/-
½-lb. tins, each	1/3

Colloidal Sulphur

An entirely new form of Sulphur which is non-poisonous, odourless, safe and inexpensive. Can be used on all classes of vegetation for prevention of Moulds, Mildews, Rusts, etc.

Sizes	Price
8-oz. jars, each	2/9
(To make 25 galls.)	
4-oz. jars, each	1/9
(To make 12½ galls.)	

Drymac

Standardised Derris Dust.

Drymac is a non-poisonous Dusting Powder, used with startling success for destroying Cabbage Grub, Aphis, Thrips, etc. Simply dust it on affected plants.

Sizes	Price
1-lb. carton	1/3
2-lb. cartons	2/-
7-lb. bags	6/6

Katakilla

This is a non-poisonous spray for the control of sucking insects, such as aphids, thrips, etc., and also for chewing insects when such pests can be wetted with the spray. KATAKILLA kills by contact, and is recommended as a general garden spray, particularly for vegetables.

Sizes	Price
Packets to make 50 galls.	6/-
Packets to make 10 galls.	2/6

Worm Killer

Cooper's WORM KILLER keeps lawns, bowling greens and golf greens free from worm casts and destroys slaters and slugs.

Sizes	Price
112-lb. bags	30/-
56-lb. bags	17/6
28-lb. bags	10/6
7-lb. bags	3/6

SPRAYING TABLE

PEST	SPRAY TO USE	DILUTION	TIME TO SPRAY	REMARKS
CODLIN MOTH	COOPER'S ARSINETTE	1 oz. to 2 galls. water.	When the blossom falls and then every 3 weeks.	Attacks apples, pears, quinces, etc.
CATERPILLARS, GRUBS, LEAF-EATING BEETLES	ARSINETTE KATAKILLA DRYMAC	1 oz. to 2 galls. 1 envelope to 2 galls. Dusting.	Whenever observed.	Attacks flowers, vegetables, etc.
APHIS, GREEN FLY, Etc.	KATAKILLA ALBOLEUM DRYMAC	1 pkt. to 2½ galls. ½ pint to 6 galls. Dusting.	Whenever observed.	Attacks peaches, cherries, roses and other plants. Multiply very rapidly.
RED SCALE, OLIVE SCALE, WHITE ROSE SCALE, Etc.	ALBOLEUM	(1-50) ½ pint to 3 galls.	January, February, and again if necessary.	Attacks oranges, lemons and many garden shrubs.
WHITE LOUSE	ALBOLEUM or LIME SULPHUR	1-50. 1-10.	December, January, and again if necessary.	Attacks limbs of citrus and other shrubs.
WHITE WAX, PINK WAX	ALBOLEUM with Washing Soda	1-50. 12 lbs. to 50 galls.	December and January.	Dilute soda before adding to the diluted Albolem.
RED SPIDER, MITES, Etc.	ALBOLEUM DRYMAC	1-50 Winter, 1-75 Summer. Dusting.	When observed.	Attacks fruit trees and other shrubs, sucking sap from the foliage.
THRIPS	KATAKILLA ALBOLEUM DRYMAC	1 pkt. to 2½ galls. 1-75. Dusting.	Every day or so during prevalence of attack.	The Katakilla and Albolem may be combined for best results.
FRUIT FLY	Traps containing a lure, or a poison lure as a spray.	Government Regulations demand Fruit Fly control.	Every week when fruit is nearing maturity.	Particulars on application.
LEAF CURL on PEACHES	BORDINETTE	½ lb. to 4 galls.	Just before blossom time.	Curis and distorts the leaves of peaches and nectarines.
SHOT HOLE, SCAB of Apricots	BORDINETTE	½ lb. to 3 galls.	Autumn, and again before blossom time.	Leaves are riddled with holes and fruit left "scabby"; also attacks plums.
LATE BLIGHT, TOMATOES	BORDINETTE COLLOIDAL SULPHUR	½ lb. to 6 galls. 1 oz. to 3 galls.	Every week or so after plants are set out.	Attacks tomatoes, potatoes. Spray often.
SPOT OF ROSES, MILDEW OF ROSES	BORDINETTE with ALBOLEUM COLLOIDAL SULPHUR	½ lb. to 5 galls. 1-100. 1 oz. to 3 galls.	Late Winter, and again in Summer. Frequently during Summer.	Bushes which are periodically sprayed with Albolem seldom develop spot or mildew.
DOWNY MILDEW OF VINE	BORDINETTE	½ lb. to 4 galls.	When shoots have 8 or 10 leaves and again after heavy rain.	Small dewy spots appear on leaves and fruit rots. Spraying must be preventive.
SCAB OF LEMON, MELANOSE OF CITRUS	BORDINETTE with ALBOLEUM	½ lb. to 8 galls. 1-100.	When main blossom commences to fall.	Make full dilution of Bordinette, then dilute Albolem before mixing.
WOOLLY APHIS	ALBOLEUM	½ pint to 3 galls. 1-50.	Spray in Winter; again in Summer if necessary.	Attacks apple trees.
MOLE—CRICKETS IN LAWNS	COOPER'S KATAKILLA	1 oz. to 1 gall.	Inject into burrows.	Full information on application.
BETTER & GRUBS ON GOLF & BOWLING GREENS & LAWNS	COOPER'S ARSINETTE	5 lb. to 1,000 sq. ft. Special instructions on application.	Spring and Autumn.	Cooper's Arsinette is the best preparation for Grub-proofing.
RUST OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATIONS, HOLLYHOCKS, LEAF MOULD OF TOMATOES, BROWN ROT OF STONE FRUITS, MILDEWS, Etc.	COOPER'S COLLOIDAL SULPHUR	Use 1 oz. to 3 galls. water as a preventive.	All the year.	Plants and trees should be sprayed frequently, and particularly during the early stages of growth.
"WORM" CASTS IN BOWLING GREENS, PUTTING GREENS, Etc.	COOPER'S POWDER WORMKILLER	Scatter the powder and water in 1 lb. to 30 sq. ft.	Spring and Autumn.	Full instruction on application.
SLUGS, SLATERS & SNAILS	COOPER'S POWDER WORMKILLER	Scatter required.	Any time.	This Wormkiller is non-poisonous, and may be used freely.
CUTWORMS, WIREWORMS, MILLPEDES, Etc., IN SOIL	COOPER'S APERTITE (SOIL FUMIGANT)	1 lb. to about 10 sq. yards. Large areas 3 cwt. to acre. Dig in.	Use Apterite 7 days before planting.	Apterite is not for application to plants.
FUNGUS DISEASES IN SOIL	COOPER'S SOIL STERILISER	1 to 400 for 1 rod; 30¼ sq. yds.	When preparing soil under glass or greenhouse.	Sterilising of the soil should be done about 1 month before planting.

Is your Name on our Mailing List for All Publications?

THE ORCHARD

Its Planting and its Care

The Land

It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old and are carefully pruned. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground unless the subsoil is very stiff; then we recommend that it should be trenched and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe or timber drains at a depth of three feet, and twenty to thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth and open subsoil, digging and ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it.

Planting

To prepare for fruit trees, the land should be measured off into rows 20 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in rows, so that they will be 20 to 30 feet apart each way. This will give the cultivator ample room to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as finely as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.

Examine the roots of the trees, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up-and-down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to ground level, and tread the soil tightly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted not more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Manure

It is not advisable to give manure to fruit trees in the earlier stages of their development, as this is liable to promote an over-growth of wood. On virgin soil or in land that has not been worked for some years, the action of ploughing or deep digging will be quite sufficient to promote their growing freely for a year or two. Should the trees later show signs of stunted growth bone dust may be given at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square yard well worked through the top soil.

If, however, the ground is naturally poor, a dressing of lime, followed three weeks later by the application of thoroughly-decayed cow or stable manure, at the rate of one barrow-full to each tree, worked well down into the sub-soil, will give the desired effect. If organic manure is not available, bone dust and Peatmoss in the proportion of 1 lb. to the barrow-load of Peatmoss is recommended.

Aspect

In choosing an orchard site, an easterly to north-easterly aspect is preferable to a southerly one. The matters of shelter, if not naturally provided, good drainage and convenience of access are all points of great importance, and should be given due consideration.

Time to Plant

Deciduous fruit trees (Summer fruits, as they are sometimes incorrectly called), such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted from May to August. If the weather is favourable, the earlier the better.

Evergreen trees (Oranges, Lemons, etc.) can be planted at almost any season of the year, but from April to September are the best months. Except in localities free from frosts, it is not advisable to plant during July and August.

First Pruning of Young Trees

When the deciduous fruits are planted, they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there are no natural branches three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree, after planting, may be sprayed with Harbas in solution, to destroy any insect pests which may possibly be hidden in the bark.

When young fruit trees are properly Summer-pruned during the first few years after planting it conduces to the early development of fruit-bearing spurs on such trees as Apples, Apricots, Pears, Plums. If the operation is skilfully performed, the vigour of the whole, or any particular part, can be reduced or limited. By systematically pruning in Summer, much good will not only result to the branches retained, but there will be less need for cutting severely in Winter, and consequently the strength of the trees will be conserved. Summer pruning must not be done before the shoots have reached a certain stage, otherwise the buds at the base of the spurs left will develop growth the same season, instead of remaining dormant, and forming into fruit-bearing buds for the following crop. Generally, the most suitable time is when the growth becomes firm for about half its length, which should be shortened there or a little higher up, according to the vigour of the tree. The Summer pruning of such fruit trees as Nectarines and Peaches, which do not usually bear fruit on spurs, will require different treatment. The fruit of these trees is mostly borne on what is called young wood—that is, growth made during the previous year. Therefore, only the useless and superfluous growths should be removed.

Disbudding may be considered a part of Summer pruning, for the judicious removal of the developing shoots at such an early stage of growth will not only conserve the strength of the trees, but will save a lot of labour which would have to be expended in cutting them out after they become wood.

Varieties to Plant

If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that do well in the vicinity, and have proved profitable.

Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they have never sufficient of any one sort to enable them to place on the market in a satisfactory manner.

Ascertain what is doing well in your locality, and confine yourself to this sort, leaving an odd row or so for experimenting with new importations.

Grape Vines

European Grape Vines should be placed in five feet apart each way, in straight lines, so that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American Grape Vines do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for others. These may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart, along each side of a trellis which covers a broad walk. Rooted Vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

Spraying

The Winter Spraying of Deciduous Trees for the control of Scale, Red Spider and American Blight is one of the most important operations of the orchardist. It should never under any circumstances be neglected, and is essential to the success of the coming season's fruit crop.

Freight on Fruit Trees

Carriage or postage is extra on all fruit trees. It is a difficult matter to tabulate costs for all quantities and Towns, but the following notes will be a guide—

Lots weighing up to, say, 14lb. are best sent by passenger train, freight pre-paid. For rates, please see page 3.

Parcels over 14lb. are best sent by single package goods (a specially cheap rate applying up to 140lb.) In this case, freight may be paid at destination, except in the case of unattended platforms.

Twelve fruit trees weigh 12 to 18 lb. packed. For scale of charges, please see page 3.

Fifty fruit trees weigh about 56lb. packed. These would be sent by goods train, freight payable at destination.

We forward parcels promptly and advise despatch. Any difference in charges will be adjusted.

In every case, Roses and Fruit Trees will be sent by the cheapest possible method, whether post or rail, unless specific instructions are given by the customer.

FRUIT TREES

Postage or Carriage is Extra on All Fruit Trees and Berry Plants. See page 3.

Prices of All Fruit Trees in 100 Lots or over given on application.

APPLES

(Our Apple Trees are worked on Northern Spy stocks.)

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Apple Trees prefer compact, sandy loam, with shelter from west and south. Stiff, clinging land is not suitable, but any good average light soil will give satisfactory results. Young trees generally grow too fast, therefore strong growth should be checked by pinching back shoots in Summer, and by Winter pruning.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Allsopp's Early—Early; for cooking.

Carrington—Fine apple. Blight-proof.

Gravenstein (Carpenter)—Large, rich yellow.

William's Favourite—Bright red. Earliest.

Willie Sharp—Medium yellow, good dessert, blight-proof. Good bearer.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

McIntosh's Red—Good for both hot and cold climates; rich, red stripes; flesh white.

Mobbs' Royal—Extra large; good.

Pomme de Nieve (Fanny)—A famous dessert apple.

LATE VARIETIES.

Delicious—One of the best late-keepers.

Democrat—Fruit brilliant red; good shipper.

Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin)—Valuable for all purposes.

Granny Smith—Easily the best apple for any district. Strongly recommended for export.

Jonathan—Does well in almost all soils.

Rome Beauty—Fine shape, hardy. Skin greenish yellow, mottled and shaded red.

APRICOTS

(On Apricot and Plum Stocks.)

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Apricots like a well-drained situation. They are spur-bearers, and do not usually fruit well until the trees are well developed. Bear 4 to 6 years after planting.

Camden Superb—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer; requires high situation. Early.

Early Moorpark—Juicy, rich and excellent; ripens end November; rich orange skin and flesh.

Moorpark—Very large round fruit with deep reddish orange skin, very juicy. Ripens end December. Late. Good bearer.

Newcastle Early—Ripens middle to end of November. Fine yellow colour, and heavy bearer.

Oullin's Early Peach—Large; skin deep rich yellow; flesh orange; very rich. Ripens end December.

Trevatt—Good cropper. One of the finest varieties for drying. Mid-season.

CHERRIES

2/- each; 22/- dozen.

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in cooler districts.

Bedford Prolific—Large, handsome, black. A good market variety. Medium.

Biggarreau Common (White Heart)—Large pale red, prolific; early.

Black Heart—Large black, light cropper; early.

Black Republican—Solid flesh; juicy; late.

Bleeding Heart—Large, dark red, fine quality; red flesh; good cropper; mid-season.

Early Lyons—Deep red flesh; very juicy and a good early market variety.

Early Purple Guigne—Rich purple flesh; medium size; smooth skin; tender.

Florence—Large, richly-flavoured red fruit with amber flesh. Very firm, and a good variety for late marketing.

Ramen Oliver—Dark glossy-red; very large, measuring up to 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Early.

St. Margaret's—Large, firm, sweet; skin black, purplish flesh. Good late marketing variety.

FIGS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

These require no special treatment, and provided the soil is good and fairly moist, will produce the fruit. If the fig is grown near the house where it can be abundantly watered from the laundry, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires but little pruning.

Black Genoa—Large, juicy and rich; best variety.

Blue Provence—Small, rich, abundant.

Brown Turkey—Luscious; good for drying.

White Adriatic—Large size; red flesh; rich.

GRAPE VINES

(On their own roots.)

1/- each; 11/- dozen. Postage extra.

*Marked thus are best for coastal districts.

†Marked thus, available on Phylloxera Resistant stocks. 1/9 each; 18/- doz., £5/10/- per 100.

All grown outside Phylloxera-infested areas, and can be sent anywhere in the State.

Almeria—See Ohanex.

†***Black Hambro**—A well-known variety, the best for coastal districts as well as inland.

***Black Isabella**—Well-known variety; berries large, black; very strong grower.

(Continued on next page)

Even Mother Goose knew the value of FRUIT TREES

"I had a little nut-tree
And nothing would it bear
But a silver nutmeg
And a golden pear.

"The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me,
And all for the sake
Of my little nut-tree!"

—Old Nursery Rhyme.

Well, we can't promise you a visit from Royalty, (not even though you grow **Anderson** fruit trees). But we can, and do, promise you green, growing health in the trees you buy, and all the sun-ripened succulence, the tang and delight of fresh-grown fruit.

Fresh fruit is magical with vitamins. Eat it, and literally you are eating good health. And even if your garden hasn't a great deal of ground, it is never too small for a "toy orchard"—say one or two good trees. What pleasure and profit you'll have from them!

To have fruit-trees blossoming in your garden is to have your own private meeting-place with Spring. There is no lovelier sight than a fruit-tree powdered with blossom. If your space is very restricted, we suggest your growing two citrus trees—an orange and a lemon. From the health point of view you couldn't plan a wiser thing. And the perfume that will come stealing through your garden—marvellous!

Think of having your own supply of orange juice "on tap!" Not to mention fresh lemon squashes growing while you wait. (The lemon-tree, in particular, is one of the most useful trees in the garden.)

We don't want to urge you, but—think it over.

GRAPE VINES — Continued from previous page.

†**Black Lady's Finger** (Purple Cornichon)—Same shape and flavour as Lady's Finger, but skin a deep, shining black; more hardy; not susceptible to black spot.

†**Black Muscat**—Medium size, oval berries, with rich Muscat flavour.

†**Black Prince**—A popular grape; bunches, long; berries largest size, oval, rather thinly set; skin thick, deep black, very rich and sugary; late.

Black Sherry—A fine black grape, most valuable for its lateness, coming in as late as "Camden Sherry."

Black Sultana—Bunches medium size, long; berries medium size, oval; skin black; flesh without seeds. A very fine table grape.

***Buckland's Sweetwater**—Very early white, prolific bearer.

Daria (Almeria)—See Ohanez.

***Early Sherry**—A profitable, early, white grape, largely grown for market.

Flame Tokay—A very late-ripening variety; bunches rather loosely set, which is a decided advantage for a late grape.

***Golden Chasselas**—Amber, most handsome grape in cultivation, light colour, packs and carries well.

†**Gordo Blanco**—This is very extensively grown for raisins, being for that purpose superior to the well-known "Muscat of Alexandria." Good table grape, and the best white muscat on the market.

Gros Colman—A splendid late black grape, very large berries; requires warm situation.

Hayes Keeper—Light amber berry; good keeper; late, sweet.

***Improved Isabella**—Cross between Black Hambro and Isabella. Magnificent grape, rich flavour, sweet black berries.

Lady Downey's—Dark, red-black; large berries, mid-season. Handsome grape with sweet flavour.

†**Lady's Finger**—Pinkish white, berries long, very attractive shape; requires dry climate and loamy soil.

†**Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat**—Late; berries, largest size, deep, shining black; skin, thin, very tough.

†**Muscat of Alexandria**—Berries very large, amber colour, splendid flavour; one of the finest grapes.

†**Muscat Hambro** (Snow's)—Berries and bunches large, black, superior flavour, and abundant bearer. The finest of all black muscats.

†**Red Muscat**—Medium-sized fruit, early; rich Muscat flavour.

Royal Ascol—Medium-sized, black berries, very sweet; mid-season; not suitable for coastal districts.

Sultana—Bunches, medium size, long; berries medium size, oval; skin, pale yellow; flesh without seeds. A very fine table grape, but chiefly valuable for raisin making.

†**Waltham Cross**—Bunches very large; berries very large, round; skin, thin but tough, of a clear, pale amber. A magnificent grape; especially suited to the warmer districts. Makes a good raisin. Late.

White Isabella—A popular variety, berries large, medium growth.

White Sherry—A well-known variety, great cropper and good for market.

†**White Muscat**—Berries large, mid-season; strong Muscat flavour.

White Wax—White grape covered with thick waxy bloom. Very attractive appearance; juicy. Mid-season.

Zante Currant—The grape for making the currant of commerce.

Where the selection of grape vines is left to our discretion, we will certainly send varieties which we consider best for your district.

NOTE: We have now made such arrangements as will enable us to send Grape Vines to any part of the State.

Queensland customers please note it is against the regulations of that State for Grape Vines to be sent there from New South Wales.

GUAVAS

2/- each; 22/- dozen.

Of easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground.

Purple—Fruit deep purple.

Yellow—Large fruit; splendid for dessert.

LOQUATS

2/- each; 22/- dozen.

Under a regulation of the Department of Agriculture, it is compulsory to remove all fruit from Loquat trees in coastal districts by 31st October, and in other parts of the State by 15th December. The use of Foliage Poison Bait is also required.

Herd's Mammoth—Enormous. The best market variety.

MEDLARS

2/6 each.

Thrive well in New South Wales; require very trifling attention, and not particular as to soil.

Dutch—One of the best; medium size fruit.

Monstrous—The largest.

Royal—Highly esteemed for its flavour and productiveness.

MULBERRIES

Black or English—Luscious fruit for any part of the State; very ornamental trees. 5/-; small plants, 3/6.

Cape—Fast growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only. 2/6.

Hicks' Everbearing—Rapid-growing shade tree; sweet sub-acid flavour. 2/6.

NECTARINES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Any well and deeply-drained soil will suit Nectarines, but they cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in Spring and Summer.

Albert Victor—Very large, delicious, yellowish white, with a carmine blush. Ripens first week in January.

Cardinal—Very early; brilliant colour; prolific; freestone. Bright red.

Early Rivers—Large fruit; flesh tender, juicy. Freestone.

Elruge—Large fruit; skin greenish, dotted with red; rich, and very juicy.

Fertile de Poitou—Enormous fruit. Smooth skin with white flesh. Very juicy and sugary. Freestone.

Goldmine—Enormous fruit, juicy and melting. Excellent flavour. Mid-season.

Lady Carrington—Thick, juicy flesh; skin, bright scarlet; ripe first and second weeks in January. Clingstone.

Treatment of Fruit Trees

When Fruit Trees are received from our Nursery, we suggest that the entire parcel be immersed in water and left until thoroughly saturated—a process which will take a quarter of an hour to 20 minutes. The plants may be then left safely, even for 24 hours before planting, without suffering any damage.

See that the holes are prepared ready to receive the plants before the parcel is untied, and that during the process of planting, the roots are covered either with wet paper or wet sacking to prevent drying out. This covering is, of course, removed before the plant is placed in the hole. Torn or broken roots should be clean-cut with a sharp knife or pair of secateurs, and any branches that might be damaged should also be taken away.

In frosty districts, it would be advisable to protect young trees, particularly Citrus, for a few weeks until danger of frost-burn is over.

Certain named varieties of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines become sold out quite early in the season, and we would appreciate it if our customers indicated a second choice when sending for Fruit Trees or Vines. If no varieties are named, we use our own discretion, and send those kinds which we consider would be best for the district from which the order comes.

Where the selection of Grape Vines is left to us, we will certainly send kinds which would give best results in that particular district.

Once again, we would draw the attention of our Queensland customers to the Government regulation prohibiting us from sending Grape Vines of any kind into Queensland. With regard to Citrus Fruits, existing regulations prevent us from sending some kinds to Queensland.

WHAT A PITY YOU
WERE NOT GROWN
FROM ANDERSON'S
TREES LIKE WE
WERE



Lee's Seedling—Fruit large, richly flavoured. Early freestone.

Masterpiece—A large and most attractive Nectarine. Skin, yellow, thickly overlaid with bright crimson; flesh, deep yellow; fine grained and juicy. Stone small. Ripens end of January.

New Boy—One of the best. Large fruit. Freestone.

W. G. Fripp—Large yellow, with red and yellow markings. Flesh, juicy. Late Clingstone, good bearer.

OLIVES

4/- each.

The following varieties are the most noted, either for their oil-producing qualities, or as being especially suitable for pickling. Advanced balled plants ex open ground, available from May to July.

Ascolano—Very large, oblong, bluish black fruit, highly flavoured when ripe; pickling; tender; fair bearer. Mid-season.

Black Italian—The best variety for pickling; large size and good flavour.

Correggolia—Heavy cropper, oil variety; most suitable for irrigation conditions.

Hardy's Mammoth—Large, dark, oval-shaped; good flavour; suitable for canning, pickling, oil; irregular bearer.

Lucca—From this variety the famous Lucca oil is made. Enormous cropper, and gives a high percentage of oil.

Macrocarpa—A medium to large-sized Olive of good quality. Produces good crops fairly regularly.

Manzanillo—Large, roundish-oval, dark purple, good bearer, fruit tender. Ripens mid-April. For green or ripe pickles.

Mission—Medium, oblong, jet black, prolific, good flavour, pickling, oil; late.

Nevadillo Blanco—A large-sized olive, of good quality, yielding a large percentage of good quality oil.

Picholine—Small, oval shape, bluish-black, prolific. For oil only.

Sevillano—Large, good bearer, ripens early. Good pickling.

Verdale—An oil variety, producing a large quantity of good quality oil. One of the hardest.

PASSION FRUIT

Passiflora Edulis—The well-known Passion Fruit. 9d. each; 7/6 doz. (in 3-inch pots). From open ground, 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100. Special quotations for larger quantities.

Tacsonia Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit). 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

PEACHES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Sandy loam is the best, but any well-drained soil in most districts in N.S.W. will produce good Peaches. As the young trees make very strong growth during the Summer, it is desirable to rough prune them while they are growing; all strong, superfluous shoots or branches should be cut right out, and all long shoots which remain should be shorted at the end, the object being to induce the production of spurs or small wood which will yield the fruit. The Trees should be carefully gone over in the Winter, and the pruning finished.

CLINGSTONE—Varieties marked (C)

FREESTONE—Varieties marked (F)

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES (Ripening during November and December).

Bell's November (F)—Ripe November; partial slipstone. Good variety for coastal areas.

Brigg's Red May (F)—Very best early peach.

Edward VII (F)—Ripens early in November. Good for coastal districts.

Flat China (F)—Early peach for market. Pale yellowish skin with pink markings.

Mayflower (F)—All red; good shipper. Early.

Prince Henry (F)—Ripens the middle of October, which is three weeks earlier than the next earliest variety—Watt's Champion. This slipstone variety has an excellent coloured skin and white flesh; heavy cropper and good, strong grower.

Watt's Champion (F)—A local production of great merit. It is a red freestone, ripening in favourable seasons before the end of October. Is a strong-grower, very prolific. A splendid market variety.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES (Ripening December-January).

Allon (F)—Heavy cropper and carries well.

Braddock's (F)—Flesh yellowish white, prolific; large. Suitable only for coastal districts.

Carmen (F)—White flesh, melting sweet.

Duffy's Christmas Box (F)—Large cream-flushed red. White flesh; good flavour; ripening Christmas.

Hale's Early (F)—High flavour; juicy; ripe Christmas.

Wiggins (F)—Fine peach; ripens Christmas.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES (Ripening January-February).

Aunt Becky (F)—Large, early and prolific. Bright crimson skin and white flesh.

Blackburn Elberta (F)—Ripens two weeks earlier than "Elberta." Good colour and in demand for market.

Early Elberta (F)—Fruit as large as Elberta. Colour and quality good. Good cropper.

Elberta (F)—Yellow fleshed; sweet; for dessert or canning.

J. H. Hale (F)—Half as big again as Elberta and a week earlier; a firmer and better colour.

Row's Champion Slip (F)—White flesh; very highly coloured. Ripens with Elberta.

Royal George (F)—One of the best; large, round and even. Ripens January.

Shanghai Seedling—Large white, red cheek, white flesh.

Watton—Ripens about Christmas. Good colour and carrier.

LATE VARIETIES (Ripening February, March and April).

Golden Queen (C)—Heavy cropper; medium size, yellow at stone; good canning.

Phillip Cling (C)—An enormous yellow-fleshed cling, in demand by factories.

Puller Cling—Fine for canning; very large and highly coloured; good grower and heavy cropper. Ripens early March.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

The attention of our customers is drawn to the fact that parcels under 14 lbs. in weight cannot be despatched by goods train.

PEARS

(On Seedling Pear Stocks.)

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

The climate, situation, soil and cultural notes given for Apples will apply to Pears. Pears will not be in full-bearing until the sixth year after planting, excepting such varieties as Bartlett, Keiffer, and a few others, which frequently commence at second year after planting. To induce fruitfulness, we advise a judicious system of Summer pinching where practicable.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Clapp's Favourite—Resembles "Bartlett." Early. Very large yellow, good market type.

Williams' Bon Chretien—"The Bartlett Pear," good for canning, marketing and home use.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Beurre Bosc—Large, dark yellow with markings of cinnamon brown; white flesh.

Beurre de Capiaumont—Melting and sweet. Ripe early Autumn.

China—Good early cooking variety.

Keiffer's Hybrid—Cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China.

Packham's Triumph—A greatly improved Williams' Bon Chretien. Highly recommended for commercial or private use.

LATE VARIETIES.

Bergamot (Bailey's)—Medium size; good cropper.

Josephine de Malines—Medium, greenish-yellow, fine flavour, very juicy, good keeper, very late. Trees bear well.

Packham's Late—Heavy cropper.

Winter Bartlett—A duplicate of the old favourite; ripening three months later.

Winter Cole—Very richly flavoured. Late.

Winter Nelis—Rich; skin yellowish-green covered with russet markings.

PERSIMMONS (Date Plums)

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

A Tomato-shaped fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious. Will grow in nearly any part of our State, prefers a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts.

Dai Dai Maru—Large, orange skin; yellowish flesh; nearly seedless.

Nitaro—Beautiful colour; flat, square-shaped fruit, similar to "Dai Dai Maru."

Tanenashi—Yellow, oblong, seedless.

Tsuno Marghari—Good bearer, fair-sized fruit, late.

Yemon—Flattened; yellow.

PLUMS

(On Mariana Stock.)

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Plums thrive in our cool highlands. Any good soil will suit them so long as the subsoil is porous and well drained. We highly recommend the beautiful Japanese varieties for quality and appearance. Plums require to have their long shoots stopped during the growing season so as to produce spur wood.

EARLY AND MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Angelina Burdett—Large, purple; most excellent for dessert and preserving; medium.

Early Orleans—Medium, large purple; juicy, sweet. Freestone.

Excelsior (Jenkins)—Improved Angelina Burdett.

Evan's Early—Juicy, rich, excellent. An enormous cropper.

Greengage—Medium size; flavour delicious, very juicy and melting.

PLUMS — Continued from previous page.

LATE VARIETIES.

American Damson—Clingstone; purple skin and greenish-yellow flesh; juicy.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large; excellent.

Grand Duke—Purple skin; yellow flesh.

Late Black Orleans—Medium size; skin black, blue bloom; flesh deep yellow; juicy clingstone.

Louthborough—Black; very prolific.

Magnum Bonum (White Egg)—Very large oval fruit; skin and flesh deep yellow. Clingstone.

October Greengage—Twice as large as Greengage and earlier.

Pond's Seedling—Red; valuable.

President—Fruit is large, oblong-shaped, over 2 inches long, beautiful purple colour; flesh firm and sweet.

Japanese Plums

(On Mariana Stocks.)

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Beauty—Large round, dark flesh; long keeper. Ripens early December.

Burbank—Large, cherry red; flesh deep orange, juicy and sweet. Early.

Cyca Smome—Blood plum; earlier than Satsuma.

Early Gem—A very early variety; round fruit, medium size, amber flesh. Ripens early in November.

Early Jewel—Large; good cropper. Ripens late in November.

Kelsey—Valuable; one of the best. Large yellow. Late.

Narrabeen—Large, round; rather flattened; skin yellowish, covered dark red and yellow dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, very sugary, small stone; drooping habit but good grower; heavy cropper; good carrier. Ripens last week in January.

October Purple—Fruit round; distinct flavour. Medium.

Santa Rosa—Flesh deep purplish crimson, with purple skin. Commences to ripen early December. Medium.

Satsuma—Blood Plum; flesh dark red; heavy bearer. Late.

Shiro—Firm, yet juicy; light yellow; clingstone. Early.

Wickson—Excellent; keeps and ripens well.

Wilson's—Ripens middle of November, almost black when ripe; flesh yellow; heavy bearer. Early.

PRUNES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

This list is specially recommended as giving the best varieties for drying.

D'Agén—Small, but unrivalled for drying.

Giant—The largest variety known; good for market.

Golden—Large, roundish oval; tough skin of a beautiful golden colour. Dries well.

Hungarian (Ponds)—Yellowish skin marked with bright red. Large.

Robe de Sargent—Like Prune D'Agén, but large and better cropper.

Splendour—Large and sugary.

Sugar—Fruit even in size; large; rich in sugar, hence its name.

QUINCES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Most useful for preserves and culinary purposes generally; may be grown in poor soils, where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy; makes a fine tree when fully grown.

Champion—Large and good. aLte.

Giant of Lescovas—Large yellow. Flesh, white. Prolific variety. Mid-season.

Large Portugal—Very large; good.

Master's Early—Earliest of all; large.

Missouri Mammoth—Pleasant flavour.

Rea's Mammoth—Large fruit; round. Early.

CITRUS FRUITS

We recommend to customers with every confidence our first-quality Citrus Trees. They are not only sturdy plants, but have been grown from buds selected from trees of good type and of good bearing habits.

SPECIAL QUOTES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

With Citrus as with all other fruit trees and plants, postage or carriage is extra. See page 3.

CITRONS

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Bengal.

Knights.

All varieties of Citrons are very similar. They are largely used for making candied peel, also marmalade of strong Citron flavour.

GRAPE FRUIT

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Marsh Seedless—Medium size; thin rind, half the usual bitterness; practically seedless, pulp juicy; very little rag; superior; keeps and packs well. Mid-season.

Thompson—Said to be a sport from Marsh Seedless and recommended by the Dept. of Agriculture, N.S.W. The fruit is rounder and larger than Marsh Seedless; flesh pinkish. Well worthy of a trial.

*Read some more about the
Lisbon Lemon on page iv. of
colour section in centre of book.*

LEMONS

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Common—Well-known; rough-skinned.

Eureka—See Sweet Rind.

Lisbon—One of the best; bears over a long period; large, juicy fruit, thin skin; good keeper.

Lisbon Variegated—Vigorous grower and bearer.

Sweet Rind—Medium size and very even. Sells freely in the markets. Early; bears well in Summer.

Villa Franca—Oblong, thin skin, superior flavoured. Vigorous grower.

LIMES

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Persian or Sweet—Large roundish, yellow; particularly sweet; heavy cropper.

Tahitian—Fruit very large.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Cyphomandra Betacea—Tree Tomato. Delicious dessert fruit. 1/6 each.

Hovenia Dulcis (Chinese Raisin)—Flavour resembles Muscatel Raisin. 2/6.

Mango. 3/6.

Papaw. 2/6.

Pineapple. 2/-.

Pomegranate (Punica Granatum). 2/-.

MANDARINS

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Beauty of Glen Retreat—Excellent; enormous cropper. Mid-season.

Cumquat—Small; for preserving. Round or long-fruited varieties available.

Ellendale Beauty—Improved Beauty of Glen Retreat; is not liable to split in wet weather. Late; hangs well.

Emperor—Large, beautiful fruit; one of the best. Mid-season.

Imperial—Earliest variety in cultivation.

Parker's Special—Large fruit, loose skin, excellent quality, ripens early.

Thorny—Small, firm, fine high flavour. Mid-season.

*See colour pages in centre of
book for further details about
Washington Navel Oranges.*

ORANGES

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Blood (Maltese)—Medium flesh-blood colour.

Groverley Navel—Large yellow, not quite seedless. Crops well. The best mid-season navel for poor soils.

Jaffa—Excellent and a constant bearer.

Joppa—Large; thin skin, juicy pulp; seedless. Mid-season.

Parramatta or Queen—Large, hardy, prolific. Mid-season.

Poor Man's—Very large, hardy; slightly bitter; makes best marmalade.

Seville—Bitter; for preserving.

St. Michael—Large, thin skin; best for export. Good for market.

Thompson's Improved Navel—Improvement on Washington Navel; fruit equal to that variety but is earlier. Consistent bearer.

Valencia—Late Orange, but most excellent.

Washington Navel—Large yellow, juicy and good flavour. Early. Prolific; better than old Navel in size and flavour; hardy.

SHADDOCKS

2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Java—Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer. Young growth reddish.

NUTS

The majority of nut-bearing trees make attractive specimens; profitable crops can be grown where the soil and climate are suitable. It is advisable to plant two or more of a sort to provide cross-pollination.

ALMOND

1/3 each; 18/- dozen.

It is not advisable to plant Almonds in districts where severe frosts occur in the late Spring, as the frosts would be likely to injure the flowers and prove fatal to the crop. They thrive and produce the best crops on a variety of soils, provided they have been well drained. A light, sandy loam will suit them best. Almonds are a profitable crop to grow, and if two or more varieties are planted, it will ensure pollination.

Brande's Jordan—Large; good bearer.

Burbank's Seedling—Hardy and heavy cropper.

Golden State—Heavy and regular bearer with smooth kernel.

I.X.L.—Nuts large; soft shell.

Hatch's Nonpareil—A very fine almond; large kernel and very thin shell.

Large Paper Shell—The common variety.

CHESTNUT

Japanese—Produces good nuts when only 4 years old. 3/6.

Spanish (*Castanea Vesca*)—A fine, stately tree, magnificent foliage; fruits freely; succeeds admirably in our cooler districts. 3/6.

FILBERT

2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

Thrive well on the mountains between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton, Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee and Bathurst, they bear well.

Red Skin—Excellent flavour.

White Skin—Similar to above.

MACADAMIA

(Queensland Nut)

2/- each; 22/- dozen.

Magnificent evergreen tree, a handsome subject even without the crops of round, sweet nuts, produced in greatest abundance when once the trees become established (7-8 years).

Would make a most profitable special line for orchardists and home gardeners, as the nuts sell very rapidly. Likes a warm climate and some little protection for the first couple of years.

Ternifolia—Thin shell, good bearer, round nut.

PECAN

(*Carya oliviformis*)

A most delicious nut which comes into bearing in 8 years. Requires a deep, loamy soil, also an ample supply of water; fine shade-trees. Deciduous.

Grafted Plants—

We have a number of varieties available. These we recommend, as they produce larger nuts. 7/6 each.

Seedlings—From selected nuts. 2/6 and 3/6.

WALNUT

3/6 each; 40/- dozen.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and even in colder districts.

Chaberte—Large kernels. Very fine flavour.

Juglans Cordiformis—A flat variety; heavy bearing.

Juglans Regia (English or Persian)—A fine, handsome tree; good cropper.

Juglans Sieboldii (Japanese)—Nuts borne in clusters; very hardy.

BERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

The bushes form an admirable thick prickly hedge, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. Quick growing; not particular to soil or climate.

Dewberry (*Lucretia*)—One of the very best of this attractive class of fruit berries; large and handsome, and shining jet black; of delicious quality. 1/-.

Himalayan—Beautiful, fine foliage. 2/-.

Laughton—Large, excellent flavour. 1/-.

CURRANTS

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

We can supply all the best varieties in Blacks, Reds and Whites.

GOOSEBERRIES

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Special quotes for 100 and 1,000 lots.

We can supply a large quantity of this useful cold climate fruit in red, yellow and green varieties in leading commercial kinds, such as Crown Bob and Roaring Lion.

LOGANBERRIES

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Fruit like large Blackberry, produced in clusters; dark red colour. A highly desirable fruit for jams or preserves.

RASPBERRIES

6d. each; 5/- dozen; 35/- 100.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture in the colder districts of the State.

Antwerp Red—Large, fine flavour.

Cuthbert—Sturdy grower; red.

Northumberland Fillbasket (Thornless)—Deep red; good size and flavour.

STRAWBERRIES

Postage on all Strawberry plants, 9d. doz.; 2/- 100, extra. Special quotations for larger quantities.

HAWKESBURY—The growth of this variety might almost be regarded as bush form, so strong and sturdy, and so freely branching are the plants. The berries are particularly large and shapely, or rich, glowing strawberry red colour, and of the most delicious flavour; in addition to this, they are held well off the ground and can be gathered with the greatest ease. The plants require to be in rows 2½ feet apart and 18 inches at least between the plants to allow of full development. The most notable introduction for some years. 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100.

French's—Heavy, continuous cropper, berries rich red, even size. Good commercial variety; crops October to March. 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

King Edward VII.—Berries extra large, produced in bunches; heavy and constant cropper; bears from September to May. 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

Mason's Immense—One of the largest Strawberries ever put on the market. Berries of fine flavour and bright red colour. Crops very freely. Plants vigorous and quite hardy in all soils. This variety is self-pollinating. 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

Phenomenal—One of the earliest to come into bearing. The large berries are of splendid flavour and colour. Withstands heat and dry conditions with excellent effect, therefore recommended for drier districts. 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

Rhodes Special—Especially good for Spring and Autumn crops, and in the coastal districts bears even during the winter months. The fruit is light red in colour, of good shape, and produced freely. The flavour is excellent. Plants of this variety, 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

Warrawee—A heavy and continuous cropper, and the berries are of extra large size. The colour is brilliant deep scarlet and the flavour is superb. Bears all the year round in frost-free places. 1/- doz., 7/- 100.

We also carry stocks of **Creswell's Seedling**, **Fendelino**, **Douglas Special** and **Vonnet**.

For further details regarding the wonderful **Hawkesbury Strawberry**, see page iv. of colour section in centre of book.

See Centre of Catalogue for more about **Hawkesbury Strawberry**, **Washington Navel Orange**, and **Lisbon Lemon**

GLADIOLI SECTION

For extraordinary growth, depth of colour and perfection of form, Gladioli demand three points of attention—rich, deep, well-cultivated, properly-drained soil; ample water in the growing season; and plenty of sunshine.

Dig the soil deeply, incorporating with the lower layers ample quantities of well-decayed cow or stable manure; or, if these properties are not available, Peatmoss mixed with a small amount of Anderson's Superphosphate and bone dust. Never use fresh, unrotted, animal manure. See that, in heavy soil, excess water is able to get away from the sub-soil quickly. Make sure that the roots never lack water when once the bulbs start to sprout, but, at the same time, that too much water is not given.

Do not expect results if Gladioli are planted in cold, draughty places where the sun does not shine. On the other hand, in the very warm districts, or if bulbs are planted late in the season, choose a spot where the bulbs and growth will be protected at the hottest part of the day.

Plant deeply. A full-sized corm may be put in four to five inches from the surface in medium to light soil. In heavy soil, three to four inches will be quite deep enough. Bulbs planted nearer the surface seldom flower freely.

In warm climates, if plenty of water is available, Gladioli may be planted all the year round, but the best colour and largest flowers are produced by planting June to August—several successional plantings may be made during this period. Where summers are very hot and dry, and winters cold and wet, two main plantings are made—one in August or early September, and the other in December or January.

When the flower spike appears, keep the water up to the plants, and give occasional dressings of weak liquid manure, two or three applications at fortnightly intervals will be enough.

An advantage Gladioli have over other bulbs is that they may be lifted a few weeks after flowering. It is not necessary to wait for the foliage to die back completely. When the growth is brown or yellow, about half to two-thirds of the length, loosen the soil around each bulb and, a week to ten days after, dig. Tie in small bunches and hang where the growth may die off. When this has taken place, cut the growth away and store the bulbs in a dry place until needed again. For storing, use good naphthalene flakes, 1-oz. to 100 corms, sprinkled over the corms. This will act as preventive control for Gladioli Thrips.

Postage on Gladioli.

We will gladly pay postage on all orders of 20/- and over for NAMED Gladioli. Postage should be added for smaller orders, and orders for MIXED Gladioli, at the following rates:—

New South Wales—2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/- for 12 bulbs; 2/- for 50 bulbs; 2/9 for 100 bulbs.

Interstate—2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/6 for 12 bulbs; 3/6 for 50 bulbs; 5/- for 100 bulbs.

Mail Train Freights for New South Wales are—12 bulbs for 9d.; 50 bulbs for 1/6; 100 bulbs for 2/6.

Please be sure to state nearest Railway Station.

Substitution.

We very rarely have to substitute, but when necessary, we always do so with the nearest in colour and, if possible, a better variety. This rule is followed unless orders are definitely marked NO SUBSTITUTES.

ANDERSON'S SUPERB ALL COLOURS GLADIOLI MIXTURE

is more than a mixture. It is a collection, composed of excellent unnamed varieties too close in character and colour to existing kinds to be listed separately, and of splendid named sorts of which we have too large a quantity in stock.

Given good, rich soil and proper cultural conditions, as outlined on the outside back cover, **ANDERSON'S SUPERB ALL-COLOURS MIXTURE** will produce a magnificent display unrivalled in colour range and perfection of form. Many of the spikes produced by **Anderson's Superb All-Colours Mixture** are well up to exhibition standard.

AND THE COST IS EXCEEDINGLY LOW
WELL WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
GARDENERS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR
QUALITY PLUS QUANTITY.

The bulbs are in every respect sound, clean, hand-picked specimens, and we recommend the mixture to our customers with complete confidence in its excellence.

Prices: 3d. each (Post 2d. extra).

2/6 per dozen (Post 1/- extra).

17/6 per 100 (Post 2/9 extra).

These postage rates apply to New South Wales. For Interstate rates, see next column. See centre of book for other Gladioli collections.



Gladioli are Splendid for House and Table Decoration

NOVELTIES AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

We discard all kinds which have been out-classed by newer varieties in the same colour, and for this reason, fewer names appear in our list. This procedure guarantees that only named kinds of highest quality are catalogued. We recommend those named in the following list, even though we are able to supply corms of many named kinds not mentioned.

Our Gladioli corms are full-flowering size and healthy in every respect. When grown as advised in the Cultural Notes on page 46 they will produce results that satisfy the most critical gardener.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are specially recommended to exhibitors—they should also be first choice for the garden. Varieties without an asterisk should not be overlooked, however, as their rich colouring, large blooms and splendid stems more than compensate for the slight irregularities which debar them from the show bench.

Postage is extra on Gladioli—see page 46.

***Admiral**—A brilliant scarlet-red with dark crimson blotch. Blooms slightly ruffled and are of very heavy substance. An outstanding colour. 2/6.

***Ajax**—Tall, massive white with petunia throat. Perfectly placed ruffled flowers of heavy texture, which open from 10 to 12 on long straight spike. Splendid for exhibition. 7/6.

***Amrita**—Shades of capucine and buff, perfectly clean colour, but sometimes slightly tinged with pink, with warm, yellowish throat. Straight spikes of 16 to 18 buds, of which 8 wide, open, ruffled blooms open at a time. A beautiful pastel shade. 2/6.

***Beacon**—Clear, bright rose-scarlet with large cream blotch. Tall strong spike with 8 to 10 open. 1/6.

***Barcarole**—A clear, rich grenadine orange with no markings, throwing 8 or 9 perfectly placed blooms on splendid straight spike. Flowers are waved and ruffled and can be depended on for 18 to 20 buds. 3/6.

***Black Magic**—Strong black-red opening up to 8 very large flowers in excellent formation. Tall spikes, great size and strong growth make this a welcome addition. 5/-.

***Bronzewing**—A brilliant mixture of Autumn tints—orange, salmon and slate, with powdered crimson and yellow throat. Particularly attractive under artificial light. Outstanding excellence. 3/6.

***Bungana**—Large waved flowers of white, faintly overlaid with pink; cream centre powdered with magenta. Tall, lovely spikes in perfect formation. Most reliable. 5/-.

***Colossus**—One of the largest Glads. grown. Blooms 7½ inches across, rigid spike of well-placed flowers. Colour, a rich pink with small red feather on cream ground. 2/-.

***Dauntless**—One of the tallest, strongest-growing varieties released. A real giant of attractive pale pink, shading to petunia throat; opening up 10 or more large flowers in perfect formation. 7/6.

***Errey's Scarlet**—Very large, heavily textured flowers, nicely ruffled, of scarlet with darker throat. Strong grower. A magnificent variety that is strongly recommended. 7/6.

***Conquest**—Light salmon pink, with cream throat. Flowers are large, ruffled and of good texture on a long spike. 1/6.

***Coral Glow**—A beautiful and distinct coral-red self, opens at least 10 well-formed flowers on exhibition spikes. The colour is magnificent under artificial light. 2/-.

***Don Bradman**—Outstanding new variety, light apricot suffused salmon. A picardy seedling and stands heat well. 2/6.

***Hindenburg's Memory**—An outstanding Gladiolus on account of its gigantic size and unsurpassable deep scarlet-red colour. In its colour section, we consider this the best exhibition variety in existence. 3/6.

***Janet Pursell**—Beautiful clear pink, with pale cream blotch. Tremendous long spike of from 24 to 27 buds, 12 of which open up at once. Considered as one of the world's best Gladiolus, either for exhibition or decorative purposes. 2/6.

***Margaret Joan**—Delightful deep shell pink, deepening in the throat to orange pink. Magnificent stems which seldom require staking; open 10 to 12 large flowers at once. 3/6.

***Mrs. G. G. Errey**—Large flowers of creamy white with deeper cream centre, occasionally flushed pale pink. Faultless exhibition spikes. Should become leading white variety. 3/6.

***New Era**—Beautiful shade of pink. Claimed to be the finest colour of any Glad. yet introduced. Soft cream throat with white mid-ribs heavily frilled and ruffled. Open 10 or more. No grower should miss this variety. 1/6.

***Rodney**—Another in the Giant Class Colour, a beautiful dark scarlet, flaked whitish blotch on lower petals; 8 huge flowers open at once and splendid for exhibition. 1/6.

***Rosea**—A splendid variety; colour, a clear glorious rose. The flowers measure up to 7 inches across, carried on tall straight spikes with 8 giant blooms open together. Excellent for exhibition or decorative purposes. 7/6.

***Sun Glo**—Glorious bright orange-apricot. Popular for exhibition and decorative purposes. Especially beautiful under artificial light. 5/-.

***Wings of Song**—Huge pink flowers with white in throat; very long spikes and magnificent exhibition variety. 2/6.

***Zuni**—The most attractive of the popular smoky shades so far introduced. A combination of salmon, slate and copper shades, opening 10 or more ruffled blooms on a long exhibition spike. 2/6.

GENERAL LIST

Postage or freight extra. See page 46.

Aflame—Large, brilliantly-coloured flowers of bright rose shading to vivid orange flame towards the edges. Excellent. 6d.

Aida—Beautiful deep violet blue with crimson shading. Strong growth. 6d.

Allemanica—Large bright red flowers on extremely tall spikes. 6d.

Anna Eberius—Bright purple with deeper purple throat. Popular. 6d.

Autumn Glory—An intriguing mixture of Autumn tints. Flowers of good size perfectly arranged. 6d.

Ave Maria—Large-flowering light blue with very small purple blotches. 6d.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, deeper at the edges and lighter in the throat. Unique. 6d.

Berty Snow—Soft lilac-pink with white blotch. Reliable show variety. 6d.

***Betty Nuthall**—Glowing orange-pink with pale yellow throat markings. Strong and graceful. Useful for exhibition. 6d.

Bill Sowden—Vivid crimson-scarlet blooms sometimes flecked with darker shades. 6d.

***Black Opal**—Magnificent rich, marbled dark crimson of splendid substance. Long symmetrical spikes of beautifully-placed flowers. Outstanding quality. 1/6.

***Blue Wonder**—Vigorous grower with flowers of medium light blue. Probably the best exhibition blue. 1/-.

Bullfinch—The colour of this unusual Gladiolus is orange overlaid slate, with a yellow blotch in throat. A splendid straight spike and a variety always admired. 6d.

***Camelot**—Clear deep salmon-pink with edges sometimes flaked orange; crimson blotch powdered cream. 6d.

***Canberra**—Beautiful pure yellow self—the best in its colour. 6d.

***Cassandra**—White, heavily flushed pink with huge bright crimson blotches. Most striking. 1/-.

***Chasseur**—Extra large flowers of rosy salmon with bold crimson blotch, and vivid crimson stripes on outer portions. 6d.

***Cicero**—Large flowers of dark salmon, flecked deep chocolate, with crimson centre. Very reliable. 1/-.

***Coimba**—Soft salmon-pink with slight carmine and yellow markings in the throat. 6d.

***Commander Koehl**—Clear blood-red without any markings or blotches. One of the finest reds. 6d.

Corangamite—Bright, salmon-rose buff and yellow shadings in throat. Opens 10 to 12 together. 1/-.

***D. A. Hay**—Pleasing shade of pink with cream throat. Fine exhibition spike. 6d.

***David Bell**—Dark salmon overlaid with slaty blue, cream blotch and cream lines on every petal. Very long spike with 25 to 30 buds, 8 to 10 open together. Wonderful exhibition variety. 1/-.

Debonaire—La France Pink. Tall, vigorous grower and does well late in season. 6d.

D.O.X.—Amber yellow, with two lobe petals sulphur to gold. Good spike and substance. Very beautiful. 6d.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Bright scarlet with creamy white markings in the centre. 6d.

***Eleanor**—Rich dark purple maroon, similar in size and form to "Red Lory." Magnificent under artificial light. 1/6.

***Emile Aubrun**—A blending of salmon, orange, slate, etc., gives a pleasing copper-bronze effect. 6d.

***Esme Descilly**—Attractive salmon-pink, the lower petals cream with carmine lines and shadings. 6d.

***Eulides**—Perfect ivory white with cream centre lightly flushed lilac pink. Fine for decoration or exhibition. 1/-.

***Evdane**—Exquisite bright orange-salmon with a centre of orange, crimson and yellow. Exceptionally strong. 6d.

***Frank J. McCoy**—A fine rich pink, excellent for exhibition. 6d.

Gate of Heaven—Large ruffled flowers of pure rich yellow. Excellent form. 6d.

Gertrude Errey—Exquisite light salmon or shell-pink, shading almost to white at the edges. Splendid commercial variety. 6d.

***Gertrude Swenson**—Beautiful blooms of mauve with white feathered throat. Fine exhibition variety for cool climates. 6d.

Glowing Embers—Brightest clear orange, very resistant to burning. 1/-.

Grunes Light—Large, well-formed ruffled flowers of milky white overlaid with unusual greenish gloss. Very beautiful. 6d.

Heiligtum—Alabaster white with greenish throat, flowers of splendid form and size; vigorous grower. 6d.

***Heritage**—Pure pink of unusual freshness, white throat and mid-ribs. Opens 8 large flowers. 6d.

Hinemoca—Deep pink ground flaked with dark chocolate crimson, and with large clear-cut yellow blotch. 6d.

***Iolanthe**—Clear pale salmon self, except for slightly deeper shadings in the throat, and occasional flecks of deeper salmon. 6d.

***Jaina**—A unique combination of slate, grey and salmon. One of the most striking "smoke" colours, and will be very popular. 1/-.

***Jessie**—Pink flaked with rose, large white blotch in the throat. Fine exhibition variety. 6d.

***John Ramsay**—Dull salmon with small blotch. Most outstanding variety, producing extra fine spikes. 9d.

Josef Haydn—Light heliotrope-violet colour with effective dark violet blotches on lower petals. Well-placed flowers on straight, slender stems. 1/-.

***J. S. Bach**—Massive spike of orange-salmon, somewhat lighter in the throat, with pure white line on lower petals. Grand exhibition variety. 6d.

Kassel—Large flowers of brilliant scarlet without markings. Tall, strong-growing variety. 6d.

***Killara**—Long spike of pyramidal formation; deep salmon-pink with cream centre. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 2/-.

***Kocla**—Ground colour of creamy pink with golden sheen, yellow throat powdered brown. Fine decorative habit, and should be exceedingly popular. 2/-.

***Komiri**—Pale lilac pink with white throat, and rose flecks on the outer edges of the petals. Distinct. 1/6.

***Kooyong**—Tall, strong-growing creamy-white, opening up to 10 at once. Splendid commercial variety. 6d.

La Paloma—A beautiful decorative of rich orange. Very popular on account of its colouring. 6d.

***Lisbeth**—Pale flesh-pink petals flecked with salmon, and orange buff throat lined with crimson. Champion form. 6d.

***Lucifer**—Ground colour of bright orange, and amaranth shaded crimson blotch. A vivid and unusual spike well in the exhibition class. 1/-.

Maid of Orleans—Splendid milky white variety with soft cream shading in the centre. Recommended. 6d.

Mary Elizabeth—A beautifully ruffled white with a rich deep cream throat. Full decorative and exhibition variety. 6d.

***Mary Rose**—Ground colour of pink, overlaid with rose in the centre and at the edges of the petals. This variety is very popular. 1/-.

***Maunga**—A very large pure white; claimed to be the best exhibition white. 9d.

Maya Maid—An unusual russet brown shade, dotted faintly with cream. Completely distinct from any other Gladiolus. 1/-.

Max Regar—Light lavender-blue with darker throat—very beautiful variety. 1/-.

Mildred Louise—Light salmon-pink with cream throat. Does well in most districts. 6d.

Minuet—Large open flowers of beautiful clear lavender-pink. Highly recommended as a cut-flower variety. 6d.

***Miss New Zealand**—Mammoth spikes of salmon-apricot suffused rose, with peach-coloured blotch. 6d.

***Moondara**—Large wide-open flowers of deep salmon, and orange crimson blotches bordered with yellow. Excellent exhibition type. 1/-.

Moorish King—Large dark red blooms. A good grower. 6d.

Morocco—One of the darkest Glads. grown. A beautiful flower and should be in every collection. 6d.

***Morongo**—A grand exhibition variety of bright salmon with yellow scarlet-lined centre. Perfectly placed flowers. 1/-.

***Mother Machree**—Lavender-grey overlaid towards the edges with salmon. A novel colour combination opening 8 flowers at once. 1/-.

***Mrs. Anna Pfitzer**—Magnificent spike of large ruffled creamy white blooms with greenish tinge in the centre. 1/-.

Mrs. Leon Douglas—Ground colour of salmon rose, striped with flame and scarlet, and centre of pale lemon. 6d.

***Mrs. S. A. Errey**—A magnificent variety of brilliant orange with orange-crimson shadings in the throat. Has won a remarkable number of Championships. 6d.

Mrs. Van Konyenberg—Tall spikes of glorious light blue flowers of excellent substance. 1/-.

***Narbethong**—Huge flowers of coppery salmon with deeper salmon throat faintly lined and shaded pale carmine. 1/-.

***Odalique**—Creamy white with scarlet blotch. Opens 10 to 12 on splendid spike; a good exhibition variety. 6d.

***Our Selection**—Salmon-red flecked with deeper shade, and with cerise cream-bordered blotch on the large, well-arranged flowers. 6d.

Pelegrina—Pure dark violet blue. One of the best of its class. 6d.

***Picardy**—Considered to be one of the best Gladioli in existence. Large, nicely frilled flowers of light salmon-apricot with deeper salmon feather in the throat. 6d.

Pfitzer's Masterpiece—Light salmon-pink with effective cream blotch. Of splendid substance, the flowers are well-placed on the spike. 1/6.

Pfitzer's Triumph—Immense flowers of excellent substance, salmon-red shaded darker on the lower petals. Distinct. 6d.

Prince of India—Unusual combination of both salmon and slate, most unusual Gladiolus. 6d.

Purple Glory—Maroon-purple with darker centre and shading. 6d.

***Ra Whiti**—Pleasing shade of salmon-pink with edges slightly pencilled mauve and throat carmine. Wonderful long spike and strong grower. 1/-.

***Red Lory**—Large flowers of orange-crimson shading to bright orange, and lower petals purple-carmine. Perfectly arranged spike. 6d.

***Reni Fallu**—Massive deep blood-red flowers on splendid spikes. Outstanding quality. 6d.

***Rose Dawn**—Beautifully waved flowers of glowing old rose with deeper rose in the centre. High-class exhibition spike. 2/-.

Rose Lady—Brownish smoky old rose. Perfectly-placed flowers and most unique type. 6d.

Rose Marie Pfitzer—Large, slightly ruffled flowers of white, tinted pink. Fine for exhibition. 6d.

***Ruby Phillips**—Beautiful rose-pink. Fine for exhibiting, as it opens up many perfectly-placed flowers at once. 1/-.

***Smiling Maestro**—Large, deep salmon-rose blooms, with deep brownish flakes on the outer sides. 9d.

Sonatine—Wide light pink flowers, sometimes flecked a deeper shade; centre cream with cherry feather. 6d.

***Southport**—Large flowers of clear rose-pink. Very fine exhibition variety. 9d.

***Star of Bethlehem**—Immense pure white flowers with faint tinge of cream on the lower petals. 6d.

***Sussex**—Salmon-pink flowers with chrome yellow centre—delightfully rich colouring. Much in demand. 1/-.

Takina—Immense flowers of rosaline purple. Good form and substance. 6d.

Tinamba—Very large spreading flowers of clear pale pink, flaked salmon-rose, centre marked with mauve and cream. 6d.

Troubadour—Deep violet-red. A very fine variety. 6d.

***Tunia's Triumph**—Extra large florets of very fine orange-scarlet. Will be most popular. 1/-.

***Vagabond Prince**—Unusual iridescent garnet-brown with small blotch of glowing scarlet flame. Distinct and gorgeous. Fine for exhibition. 1/-.

***Victor**—Bright scarlet with pure white blotches. Exceptionally vigorous. 6d.

***Vienna Woods**—The most promising of the dark blues. Colour deep violet-blue; very fine. 6d.

Wings of Song—Large pink flowers with white in throat. Very long spikes. 2/6.

***Wolfgang von Goethe**—Large salmon-scarlet bloom. Most desirable exhibition type. 6d.

Wurtembergia—Scarlet with broad cream blotch. Large round flowers of excellent substance. 6d.

Zauberflote—Peach rose with vivid red blotch. Makes an excellent spike. 6d.

When you realise that every plant you grow this season means you have a bulb for the next, Gladioli growing will be seen to have distinct advantages. Read our paragraph about the right way to preserve your corns carefully. It will save you money. As for growing them the right way, too—you will find we have summed up the experts' procedure in the little article on page 46. The actual business is almost as simple as the instructions themselves.

Few other flowers will give such a wealth of magnificence for so little of the gardener's labour. If you haven't grown Gladioli before, we think you will enjoy doing so. The size, the shimmer, the bird-of-paradise beauty of these bulbs—it's a great gardening hobby!

Well-worked, properly Fertilized Soil Means Healthy Plants

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by John Sands Pty. Ltd., Drutt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

PLAN A NEW GARDEN or Re-design an old one

with the help of
**Anderson's
Experts**

New Beauty Almost Overnight

A HOUSE is built . . . but as a home it is not complete until a garden has been made, a garden constructed with as much care and forethought as the house itself. It is quite true that the garden setting may give full expression to the beauty of the architect's design, or just as easily lose it completely, in the same way as the frame may enhance or overshadow the picture it holds.

Much depends on careful planning. Without it, your garden may become a constantly vexing problem. With the right treatment, however, the most unpromising area may be transformed into a pleasure ground for yourself and

artist. A few points which must be considered include the aspect or "facing direction" of the house, the period of its architecture, the nature of the soil, the presence of established trees suitable for wind breaks, shade, ornament or soil drainage, the topography or varying levels of the ground and their utilisation in the scheme of paths, lawns, flower-beds, rockeries, hedges, walls, steps, paved courts, lily pools or fish ponds. Other considerations in the planning include the construction of a bowling green or tennis court, the placing of a garage or other out-building—practical matters also within the province of the trained garden architect.

It is Anderson's practice, when consulted, to send an expert to meet you and discuss the formation of your garden. He will view the ground, talk over any ideas you may wish to incorporate, and outline Anderson's method of working. Then, if necessary, a sketch-plan will be prepared and submitted to you, together with estimates of cost and time, and specifications of the plants to be used for furnishing.

While Anderson's are called upon to carry out landscape schemes, often involving large expenditure, they also execute many modest commissions, such as the designing of a difficult corner in a section, the laying of a crazy pavement, or the construction of a small rockery or rock pool.

Even an unattractive house may be purchased, and the garden, in the hands of Anderson's Garden Artists, will take on new life and form. The old order gives way to the new—almost overnight the best features of the house and garden are shown, and the ugly and worthless discarded. Handsome advanced shrubs and trees, artistic ponds with murmuring water, or pools in formal setting, flagged court-yards planted with gaily-hued flowers or foliage, magically transform the unpromising area into a place of vivid beauty, dignity and infinite charm.

Whether your requirements are extensive or very limited, the greatest, the most lasting satisfaction will be yours if you avail yourself of the services of Anderson's Garden Experts, who can justly claim to be masters in their art.

your friends, a place of beauty that ministers to your pride of ownership, where you may wander daily and never fail to derive the quiet enjoyment that gives peace of mind. In addition, there is the strictly business aspect. An improved site, properly planned and laid out, adds hundreds of pounds to the value of the property—a fact which is rapidly becoming more generally recognised.

This very desirable attainment of beauty, with added value as an investment, is not always possible without the aid of skilled advice, the views and suggestions of men trained through long years of experience to realise the difficulties or splendid possibilities of each individual site. When the final house-plans are being adopted, this is the time to call in the Garden Architect. Every possible opportunity may thus be taken of co-operating with the house Architect. Then paths may be planned, levels taken and constructional work discussed for the achievement of the most attractive results. It may not be possible, however, to consult Anderson's garden experts at such an early stage, but the sooner the plans are laid before them, the more completely satisfactory are the results. Over a period of years Anderson's have earned a reputation for garden work of the highest standard. Many a glorious garden throughout New South Wales demonstrates in its quiet beauty, dignity and splendid form, what is possible for Anderson's garden Architects to achieve.

Every section, every estate on which a house is situated, presents a different problem to the landscape





For full particulars regarding these delightful Shrubs, see the following pages:—

Virgilia Capensis	Page 30	Hibiscus (Island Empress),	Page 23	Nerium (Oleander), Mrs.	Page 26	Thunbergia Gibsonii	Page 31
Lagerstroemia (Crepe Myrtle)	25	Leptospermum Sandersii	25	F. Roeding	Page 26	Cotoneaster Serotina	20
Gardenia Intermedia	23	Bougainvillea (Mrs. Butt)	30	Crataegus Crenulata	20		